The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,047.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MAIDMENT—October 5th, at Parell, the wife of Mr. E. E. Maidment, Assistant B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, of a son.

VICCAJEE—October 9th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

GREEN—October 7th, Mr. Richard Green, Head Bookbinder of Education Society's Press, aged 33.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship " ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	5 &	19	Leave Bussorah	23 &	6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	23	6
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	25	8
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	16	30	„ Muscat	31	14
		Nov.		Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Guadur	2	16
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship " PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship " KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship " LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship " Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per " STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship " Stag."

Bombay, 5th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship " CITY OF PARIS," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship " City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per " BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England " Judson's Dyes" are as " Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.

Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

President and Visitor.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Head Master.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THE COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. " KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SURUSWATEEBAEE, widow of the late Moroba Soonder Josey, has contracted to sell to the undersigned one-third part or share in all that piece or parcel of Land, with a Chawl, a Dwelling-house, and Huts standing thereon, situate in Old Hunumon Gully Oart, on the Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 64 and 65, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the estate of Bhanjee Nundoo, on or towards the west by the house of Narayen Ramchunder, on or towards the north by the property of Bhanjee Nundoo, and on or towards the south by the house of Esmaljee Jeewa Khan. All persons therefore having any claims to the said property by inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned, at his Office, Medow Street, No. 40, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD,

Bombay, 6th October 1868. Purchaser.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13, Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has opened the above premises as a General Outfitting Establishment, combining a *Tailoring Department*, which is under the superintendence of a first-class English Cutter, with all other branches of the business including

Hosiery,	Hats,
Shirts,	Helmets,
Collars,	Boots,
Neckties,	Portmanteaus,
Scarves,	Overland Trunks,
Umbrellas,	Railway Rugs,

and every description of *Travelling Requisites.*

NANSEE KHYRAZ specially invites an inspection of his extensive stock of Woollens, comprising a varied assortment of Plain and Fancy Goods of the best English manufacture.

The stock being regularly replenished by monthly arrivals of the most fashionable Patterns, NANSEE KHYRAZ hopes, by being able to offer to his Customers the newest style of Goods, to meet with a continuance and increase of that support with which he has been favoured during the past fifteen years, and which it will be his aim—by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to his care—to deserve.

All-wool Tweed Suit...........	from	Rs. 20
Colored Flannel Sleeping Suit	from	„ 12
Flannel Shirt.......................	from	„ 6
Tweed Trowsers...................	from	„ 7
Colored Checks or Stripes	from	„ 5

FOR SALE, a single barrelled small bore match RIFLE—by Henry, in case, with fittings complete.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC.

	Rs.	
Fair Spring is Coming. Song—Words by Miss Gunn: Music by W. T. Wrighton ....Rs.	2	4
O'er Thee Alone. Song—Words and Music by W. T. Wrighton	2	4
Far Away. Song—Music by Miss M. Lindsay........	2	4
When Sparrows Build. Song—Words by Jean Ingelow: Music by Miss M. Lindsay	2	4
A Wish. Song—Music and Words by W. T. Wrighton	2	4
O Had I Wings to Fly Away. Song. Original Christy Minstrels........................	2	4
Shylie Bawn. Irish Ballad. Music by W. T. Wrighton	1	12
England Yet. Song. sung by Sims Reeves: Music by Benedict	2	4
The Rose of Erin. Song. Words by Claribel: Music by Benedict	3	0
Ye Happy Birds. For Piano; by J. Benedict........	3	0
Pauline Valse, by C. Coote	3	0
Pauline Valse, Duet	3	0

Recent Music.

Paquita, Sung by Sims Reeves........................	1	4
Sing Pretty Bird. Song. J. L. Hatton........	1	8
He does'nt love me Sung by Mdme Sainton Dolby.	2	0
Levy Waltz, by Gughelmo........................	2	0
Nelly Dunbar. Ballad. J. L. Hatton........	1	8
Tell me it is not so. Song. A. Reichardt........	2	0
I am Content, by Claribel; Music by Sainton........	2	0
Wings of Zephyr Waltzes, by D'Alembert	2	0
Lo Here the Sabre of my Sire. Song. Offenbach....	1	8
Singing through the Rain. Ballad H. Smart	1	8
A little Bird told me. Ballad J. P. Knight	1	8
One Glance from Thee Sung by Santley........	1	4
Clarind Valses, De Lille........................	2	0
Angelic Whispers, for Piano. Kornetski	1	8
La Coquette, for piano, G. A. Osborne	2	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. BADHAM and Company, APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. Black. Drab assorted. Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. Lavender, Plain and Sewn Black Straw. Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having, been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c, of superior quality charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In neither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer. Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Ramp or Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen.—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife, ANNIE CATHERINE JUDD, from this date. J. JUDD.

6th October 1868.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms. Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers. Flannel for Shirts. Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th October 1868, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1867.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year, in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from October 1st to 31st 1868.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

" THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

" THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain " THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

⁂ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

" Superior preparation that may always be relied upon." —*Sir Astley Cooper.*

" We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

" We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses also Trade Mark—(W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not effected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by THOS. WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort), POONAH.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to sojourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel " a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hi herto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of " home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at " home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

MATHERAN.—THE CHOWK HOTEL.—NOTICE the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel has the pleasure to intimate to the gentry of Bombay that he has arranged to open a NEW HOTEL at MATHERAN, in the LATE CLUB HOUSE.

Further particulars will shortly be published. The Hotel will be opened on 15th instant.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9433. The Shares are now registered in Mr DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

" Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
EDWARD ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, Patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOLUTINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP; exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie & Co.
„ Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES. Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
or Pearl Dentifrice,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a pearl like Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for ' ROWLANDS' ' articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP,
REGISTERED AS
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

THIS SOAP is compounded from our " LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the " Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the *Sapo Carbonis Detergens* does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.'s PURE COAL-TAR SOAP is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the *Lancet*, Dec. 22, 1866:—" In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class, and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the *liquor carbonis detergens*. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap. Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co, London, are the manufacturers." See also *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 19, 1867; *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S. E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright and Company will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

NOTICE.—Mrs LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from " UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL
Ramle in the environs of Alexandria,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बोंबे, बर्मा ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the Twelfth day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS: a few of these are now available.

No. 2, price Rs. 18; No. 3, price Rs. 38.

These are the best purifyers of water ever offered for sale, and the only kind which retains its powers with undiminished vigour after being many years in use.

" The mode of filtration which does this (remove organic impurities) most satisfactorily is that of Mr. Spencer's Magnetic Carbide Filter. Fed with water from a Thames water-works stored in a house cistern, it gives a rapid supply of water of excellent sensible qualities, bright and colourless, free from odour, even when warmed or stored up for a few days, and with only that slight agreeable taste belonging to a pure calcareous and moderately aerated water, and containing only an exceedingly minute quantity of organic matter."—(*Lancet, March 23rd*, 1867; see also note, page 2.)

In a letter to a Medical friend, the late Professor George Wilson of Edinburgh says—

" Previously to Mr. Spencer's mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water. The most perfect filtration was merely Straining, whilst the organic matter was left untouched. The rapidity of its action on brown peat water is marvellous."

Mr. Simpson, the eminent Water Engineer, says, in a recent letter to Mr. Spencer—' My filter still yields an abundant supply of good water."—(After eight years' use.)

Sole Agents for Bombay.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S No. 6 GRAIN GUNPOWDER The undersigned have just received a small supply of the above. Price per pound Rs 3.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

NOTICES.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA or MINIATURE HARMONIUM, with two foot blowers. Complete in case. Rs. 200.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is unsurpassed.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE DRAWING ROOM ORCHESTRINA.—This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete fitted in a strong box for travelling. From Rs. 250 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 25 each, if taken in quantity.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp.........	Rs. 35.
Do. do. larger size	„ 45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings...	„ 60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wickless lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.

SOUNDY & Co.

7 & 8 Rampart Row.

BAND JOURNALS
BOOSEY'S MILITARY BAND JOURNALS.

Morgenblatter Waltz	Strauss.
Bon Jour Quadrille	Zikoff.
Silver Chimes Valse	Coote.
Asteroid Galop................................	Riche.
Overture " Siege of Corinth"	Rossini.
Jongleur Galop	Zikoff.
Overture " Cenerentola"................................	Rossini.
Arm in Arm Polka Mazurka........................	Strauss.
Concert Arie (for Clarionet obligato) ...	Bergson.
Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert for Cornet-à-piston)	Neumann.
Deutsch Lieder Waltz................................	Ziehrer.
Wildbad Eisenbuhn Galop..............	Kuhner.
Der Kleine Camerad Waltz........................	Basquit.
Fruer Und Flamme Galop	C. Faust.
Potpourri La Part Du Diable................	Auber.
Blondin March	C. Herrmann
Kriegerische Wiegen Lieder March	J. Strauss.
Preussens Helden March........................	Budik.
Ungarischer Kromings March................	Piefke.
Napoleon March	A Parlow.
Sanger's Lust March................................	H. Herrmann.

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Bombay, 21st Sept., 1868 SOUNDY & Co.

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The Morning after the Battle of Trafalgar ...	C. Stansfield	1 11 6
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits..	6 Do do....	1s 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¾ to 1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta ..	At sight ..	100¼ to 100½
Do. ..	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
China ...	60 days' sight...	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
[redacted]	„ 15-1
	„ 10-9
	7 per cent
	10 do.

CURITIES.

	6 per cent.
	do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ „ 1835-36 „ „ 1842-43 „ „ 1854-55	94¼
ve per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	108¾
ve per cent. Public Works Loan 1851-54	104
ive and half per cent.	114

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote..	New	228 to 230
Broach		225 to 227
Dhollera } Bhownuggur		240 to 243
Veeraval		210 to 220
Vingorla		225 to 226
Dharwar Sawginned		230 to 232
Khandeish } Barsee		215 to 220

Ready sales ....100 Candies.

Market rising.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 23rd *June* 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.
SUEZ.	
Gold Bullion	10,00,000
„ Coin	24,550
„ Sovereigns	40,000
Silver Bullion	1,62,000
Rupees	4,000
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Silver Coin	4,600
Total Gold Rs. 10,64,550	
„ Silver „ 1,70,600	
Total for the week..Rs.	12,35,150
Previously Imported in the year 1868	3,70,59,023
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd June 1868	3,82,94,173
Ditto same period 1867	4,74,82,467
Decrease ..Rs.	91,88,294

EXPORTS.	Rs.
CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion	9,000
GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	24,977
P. GULF STEAMER	
Silver Coin	24,000
Total Gold Rs. 24,977	
„ Silver „ 33,000	
Total for the week..Rs.	57,977
Previously Exported in the year 1868	1,33,73,863
Total from 1st Jan. to 23rd June 1868	1,34,31,840
Ditto same period 1867	2,02,12,468
Decrease...Rs.	67,80,628

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

[redacted] ogg, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.

tevens, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on furlough, from Deesa

riffith, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona

aurie, Captain, 108th Regiment, on private affairs, from Belgaum.

rguson, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 2/21 Royal Fusiliers, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 9.

ay, Lieutenant Colonel, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d. do.
	Seed	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d.
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel. Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 4 to 6	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 13 to 20	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 to 3	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 9	Bengal (s)	Hector	Calcutta, Sept. 23.
	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Compta, Oct. 6.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Aurora*, Western, to Liverpool.

Ship *Garnet*, Briard, to Galle.

The s. s. *Manchester*, Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
- Changes in Law.
- Organization of Municipal Establishment.
- Public Health.
- Sanitary Progress.
- Markets.
- Bandora Slaughter Houses.
- Burial Grounds.
- Drainage.
- Vehar Water Works.
- Lighting the Streets.
- Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
- Progress of the Land Survey.
- Workshops.
- Income and Expenditure.
- Concluding Remarks.
- Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
- Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
- Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
- Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.

DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
- Road Scraping, &c.
- The Foreman Carpenter.
- Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
- The Burial Grounds.
- Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
- Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
- European Inspectors.
- Registration of Births and Deaths.
- Sanitary Retrospect.
- The Sanitary Improvements.
- Mortuary Tables.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
- Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
- New Revenue Survey.
- Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
- Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
- Roads.
- Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffics on Roads
- New Main thoroughfares.
- Constructions of Overbridges.
- Lighting of Streets.
- Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
- Cutchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
- New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
- New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
- Markets.
- Present Esplanade Markets.
- Null Bazaar Markets.
- Bombay Waterworks.
- State of Embankment No. 3.
- Extension of Waterworks.
- Drainage of Bombay.
- Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
- Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
- Municipal Workshops.
- Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
- Panwell Brickworks.
- Fort Sewers.
- Main Drainage Question.
- Wet Dock Question.
- Prong Lighthouse.
- Back Bay Reclamation.
- Office Work.

ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

MEETING OF THE BENCH.
- Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
- Selling sheep at Byculla.
- Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
- Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
- Fort Drainage.
- Watering of the Roads.
- Fort Drainage (*continued*).
- Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
- Nowrojee Hill Road.
- Belassis Road.
- Scraping of the Roads.
- Commissioner's Report.
- Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
- Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
- Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
- Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
- The Drainage Debt.
- Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
- Report on Draft Building Act.
- Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
- Report on the Bombay Gaols.
- The Roads at Parell Works of B B. & C. I. Railway.
- Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
- Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
- Pension to a Native Clerk.
- Statement of Collections.

MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
- Resolution of Government on Ditto.

MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
- Resolution of Bombay Government.
- Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

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AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Musjid Bunder, of UNCLAIMED TOBACCO, &c., advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, is POSTPONED until MONDAY the 19th instant.

A. TAYLOR,
Assist. Commissioner of Customs.
Musjid Bunder, Custom House, 9th October 1868.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES, on which the 4th Call of Rs. 300 per Share has not been paid, are FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company:—

Shares Nos. 212, 15, 16, 72, 123, 124, 115, and 187.

By order of the Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th October 1868.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER, the CATLIE CADOO ESTATE, Siddapoor, 10 miles from Veerajenderpett, and 18 miles from Mercara, consists of 250 acres of Land or thereabouts, 40 of which are planted with Coffee, as follows, 10 acres in 1865 and 30 acres in 1866. The Estate is contiguous to the Government Road, has substantial Coolies' lines, a Nursery of Plants, abundance of Water, and is well supplied with labour. The planted Land is in good order.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st day of October 1868.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or either Tender.

For particulars and conditions apply to MR. G. R. WILSON, the Managing Trustee of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate, or JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor.—Dated, Bombay, 6th October 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

FIRST PERFORMANCE, MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS

Have the honour to announce their first Entertainment, on which occasion will be introduced new Songs, Solos, Comic Sketches, Local Hits, &c., &c., &c.

☞ MARK THE PROGRAMME. ☜

PART I.

Opening Chorus	The Minstrels.
Time is Never Dreary	Mr. Diamond.
I'll Throw Myself Away	Mr Sweeney.
Jockey Hat and Feather	Mr. Hackett.
Katy	Mr. Diamond.
Stand a Storm	Mr. Sweeney.

(An interval of ten minutes.)

PART II.

Ventriloquism	Mr Diamond.
American Prize Jig	Mr. Rattler.
Oh 'tis Love	Mr. Hackett.
Bone and Banjo Solo	Messrs. Diamond & Sweeney.
On the Road to Brighton	Mr. Sweeney.
That Licks Me	Mr Diamond.
Virginia Break-down	The Minstrels.

(An interval of ten minutes.)

PART III.

A Negro Burlesque, entitled,

THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.

CHARACTERS.

Dandy Jim, (1st Lover to Rose)	Mr. Sweeney.
Slim Jim from Baltimore (2nd Lover to Rose)	Mr. Rattler.
Rose, (The Sweet-heart)	Mr Diamond.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be had at MESSRS SOUNDY & Co. (where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen) and at the Door on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors opened at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

SALAAM.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 12th October 1868, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
H. BIRDWOOD,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 30th September 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBBR 10, 1868.

RECENT home papers brought us the cheering information that the costume of the officers of the army is about to be, for the hundredth time within the last fifteen years, revised. Indeed, some of the changes have been already semi-officially announced. The full-dress coat is to be a little more ornamented with gold lace, and a full-dress gold-streaked sash and sword belt is to be introduced. Other changes are also talked of. This is very good news for the tailors, and also to young ensigns receiving large allowances, but to poor or sensible officers the tidings are not quite so refreshing. There are far better reasons for increasing an officer's pay than for contriving taxes on the small remuneration which is considered sufficient to supplement the honour of a commission. The Horse Guards, as well as other buildings, contain minds which devote much energy to the question of dress. Of course the fact is well known by the principal London tailors, who take advantage of these sartorial proclivities to insinuate that this head-dress might be improved, that the present lace on the tunic might be altered, that this sword scabbard ought to be of some other material; and thus make large fortunes at the expense of the ill-paid British officer.

We have little to say in defence of the present costume of our army, and are quite ready to admit that it requires alteration; but we do protest against the frequency with which these alterations are made. Surely, after all our experiments and experience, a suitable and yet handsomer dress could, with a little consideration, be finally determined on. There are two requisites in all military costumes. In the first place, they should be suited for rough usage, hard work, and, as far as possible, for different climates; and, in the second place, they should be handsome, so as to attract recruits and add to the self-respect of the soldier. It is somewhat difficult to combine these two requisites, but still it is possible, with a little trouble, to devise a dress at the same time useful and becoming. If it be thought necessary that on occasions of parade and state, the soldier should present a handsomer appearance than his working costume will admit of, some supplementary articles of dress, badges, or ornaments might be issued for that purpose. For instance, a badge for the pouch, a plume for the cap, a removeable epaulette, and a sort of plastron, such as is worn by some of the French Imperial Guard, might be added to the ordinary uniform of non-commissioned officers and men. As to the officers, a plume, a gold lace sash, plastron, gold lace trousers, and removeable epaulettes, would, when added to their usual uniform, produce a very handsome effect. Too much should not, however, be attempted in the matter even of parade finery, for there is something absurd in the idea of a soldier having a dress for show quite different from that which he wears in the field. With officers it does not so much signify, for no one would for a moment imagine that a man goes to a ball and to a battle in the same costume.

But to attempt a sketch of all the various changes which it might be desirable to introduce into our military costume would require more space, time, and consideration than we can afford to give. We will, however, touch on some of the points to which, regarding clothing and accoutrements, it appears most necessary to direct the attention of the tailoring department of the Horse Guards. It is quite unnecessary to have two caps, one for full-dress, the other for undress. In a campaign, the full dress cap is constantly either left behind in store, by order, or spontaneously thrown away by the soldier himself. The Indian mutiny campaign is an instance of the former, and the Crimean campaign of the latter. In 1858, when the Highland Brigade were about to start on their cold weather campaign in Oudh, the feather bonnets were all ordered to be packed up and left in store. In the Crimea, the banks of the Alma and the summit of the plateau before Sebastopol were strewn with shakos which the men took the earliest opportunity of throwing away as useless encumbrances. The Glengarry bonnet, which is now being introduced into the army for undress and fatigue duties, is not suited to any other than a temperate climate, yielding, as it does, no protection against either sun, wet, or cold. The Athol bonnet, or a bonnet such as that worn by Scotch shepherds, would be far superior to the Glengarry, as giving more protection against the weather. Such a head-dress might do very well in some parts of the world, but would be quite unsuited to India or other hot countries. What is really required is one head-dress for both full and undress parades, and while fit for sleeping in, yet capable of affording protection against sun, wet, and cold. A peak to protect the eyes against glare is indispensable. The cap might therefore be made of loose soft cloth, with a peak in front, a sort of back piece, consisting of cloth on the under, and oilskin on the upper side, and two ear-flaps of similar material, and capable of being fastened under the chin when necessary. When not required, both back and ear flaps should be fastened up to the cap. Inside should be a light framework, so arranged as to be capable of being taken out and replaced when necessary in a moment. Such a head-dress could be easily devised, and with the frame would be an efficient but low shako; without it a comfortable forage or night cap. A wadded cap cover overall would make it an admirable protection from the sun in hot climates. Again, for hot climates or seasons when the regulation summer coloured trousers are too hot, we should like to see some substitute introduced for the white trousers now used. During the mutiny Khakee coloured coats and trousers were almost universally adopted. It was found, however, that the process of washing caused so many variations of shade, that Khakee dye has, we believe, been everywhere abandoned. It would be far preferable to substitute American drill, with a fast dye of dark blue, for either Khakee or white clothing. This plan was, we believe, recommended by Sir Charles Napier, who had a great objection to white clothing, which, as he said, in case of wounds, showed the blood too plainly, and thereby frightened both the wounded man and his comrades. If blue were adopted as the colour of our summer clothing in all tropical climates, two suits, one on, one off, would suffice in case of a hot weather campaign, and the amount of baggage would thus be greatly diminished.

With regard to the cavalry, we would suggest that every man should have a steel chain, bronzed, running down the arms from the neck, legs, and sides, as a protection against sword cuts; that the spurs should be of brass, that the swords should be slung by means of leather frogs supported by short slings, and that the scabbard should be of leather lined with wood. Infantry officers should have their swords carried in the same way as the cavalry, and their scabbards should be constructed in a similar manner. In fact, we would discard everything likely by its glitter and noise to give notice of approach to the enemy, and would further have nothing about a man's appointments likely to suffer from rust. We have already enumerated the ornamental additions we would make to an officer's dress. Of these the chief should be the epaulette, which should be removeable at pleasure, its place being supplied in undress by a broad shoulder-strap edged with gold. We would also in undress take away the crimson sash, which, placed in such close contiguity to the scarlet coat, is in very bad taste, and further serves to point out to the enemy's skirmishers the rank of the wearer with fatal precision. Instead of the sash we would propose that officers should wear pouch belts, which would, when seen from a distance, cause them to be undistinguishable from the men, and would also be most useful for carrying pistol cartridges. As almost all officers now carry when on service a revolver we would make their doing so a matter of regulation, and would introduce a holster for that purpose, said holster being fastened by loops to the right side of the sword belt.

The above are some of the most needed alterations in the dress of the British Army, and we trust that they may not be passed by in favour of merely ornamental and tailoring changes. Ornament is all very well in its way, and is not below the attention of the military authorities; but, after all, in a practical profession like the army there can be no real beauty in anything which suggests rather the ball-room than the battle-field. Such is at all events the opinion of true soldiers, and it is to them, and not to interested tailors or unwarlike military officials, that the Duke of Cambridge should turn for advice ere he finally decides what shall be the future dress of our soldiers.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE two most striking facts in the telegrams received yesterday from London are the arrival of General Prim at Madrid, and the reported recognition of the Provisional Government by President Andrew Johnson. The triumvirate, who form the Provisional Government, represent different shades of Progressista politics. Prim is the leader of the most extreme section, though it may be doubted whether he is a Republican. That he might adopt Republican views with ready facility, may be inferred from his previous career, which is remarkable for a certain elasticity of principle, and a power of accommodating himself to the new forces influencing public affairs. He is decided, audacious, ambitious, brave; but he has not yet succeeded in inspiring men with full confidence. Serrano has been intimately mixed up with nearly all the past Governments, though he, too, has seen trouble and endured vicissitudes. Like Prim, he belongs to the soldier-class, who have from time to time pushed their way to the front by barrack intrigue and open revolt; but he enjoyed the inestimable advantage over some of his comrades of being an intimate personal friend of Queen Isabella, and a sharer in the favours she so prodigally bestowed upon captivating and duly-qualified subjects. Prim, perhaps, looks upon the shoes of O'Donnell and Narvaez as a legitimate inheritance, and the help of Serrano will be precious to him. Olozaga is the sole triumvir who approximates towards the British notions of a constitutional statesman. He has always been a Liberal, has never deserted his flag, and has preserved through all the damaging turmoil of Spanish politics an unspotted name. An able lawyer, he has yet known how to be a firm and moderate politician; and he represents the most intelligent and hopeful section of Spanish politicians. He is respected abroad as well as at home, and that is a fact of no slight importance at this juncture.

The prompt recognition of the New Government by the United States will, to some minds, imply collusion; and we shall be prepared to hear that the successful revolutionists are ready to cede Cuba and Porto Rico. But we may depend upon it that the Spaniards will never give up these possessions without a fight; and that any attempt to organize filibustering expeditions from the mainland will be suppressed by the President and General Grant. But if Cuba and Porto Rico could establish independence, we have no doubt that they would be as swiftly recognized at Washington as the new Madrid Government has been.

The troubles that are to spring from the revolt of the Spaniards against a pestiferous Government of priests and pandars are plainly only beginning. We cannot believe that a Republic will last till Christmas, or that the solution of the problem will not affect the peace of Europe. The incoming mail may throw some light on the subject, and enable us to form some estimate of the policy which the other European powers will pursue.

A RANGOON paper of the 29th Sept. informs us that Captain Sladen had been expected to leave Bhamo on the 17th of that month, and that the King of Burmah had sent his steamer up the river to meet him.

ON the 24th ultimo an atrocious murder was committed a few miles from Hydrabad by a Beloochee sepoy, the victim being a comrade of his. It appears that the murderer induced the sepoy to accompany him to the Meanee jungles with the intention of robbing him. But he failed in this, and deliberately took up a musket, and shot the man dead. The sepoy was apprehended, and the case was being tried by Dewan Paroomull, the Assistant Magistrate, on the 28th ultimo.—*Sindian*, Oct 3.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 6TH OCTOBER, NOON.

A coalition of the new Spanish Ministry has been formed. Generals Prim, Olozaga, and Serrano (Duke De la Torre), constitute the provisional Government until the convocation of the Assembly.

"Cecil" was the winner of the Cesarewitch Stakes.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL PRIM AT MADRID.

LONDON, 8TH OCTOBER, NOON.

The latest intelligence received from Spain states that General Prim has arrived at Madrid, where he was received with frantic enthusiasm, and subsequently confirmed the coalition with Serrano and Olozaga.

A report is current that Cuba and Porto Rico have declared themselves independent. Madrid is much excited in consequence, and it is expected a fleet will be at once despatched to those islands.

American telegrams state that an agitation is taking place for the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

President Johnson has recognised the Revolutionary Government of Madrid.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Scotland to lay the foundation stone of the new Glasgow University.

A firework explosion has occurred at Barnsley, by which seven persons were killed.

LONDON, 6TH OCT., AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool today 8¼d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7lb. Shirtings 8s. 7½d.
8¼lb. do. 10s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist 4d.

The "Bangalore," from Southampton, takes £51,000 in specie for Bombay.

ADVANCE OF THE HAZARA FORCE.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE ENEMY.

(SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ABOTTABAD, 8TH OCT. 1-20 P.M.

The troops are burning the pararee (?) Syuds' villages.

There is no enemy in front.

Terms are nearly completed with the Huzzunzaies—including the Khan Kheyls.

"WE heard rather a good story a few days ago," says the "Delhi Gazette," "in which the Maharajah of Jeypore showed, we think, rather more than the usual acumen of native princes. Our readers are probably aware that there has been scarcely any rain in Rajpootana and that a famine is expected. The other day an individual came to the durbar of Jeypore and gave out that he had power over the rain, and that if His Highness would visit him, that he would cause the clouds to give the long wished for showers. In former days, lands have actually been given to persons who have been supposed to possess such powers, and these lands are still in the possession of their descendants, on whom, however, the mantle of their forefathers does not seem to have descended. The Maharajah, on hearing of this man's boast, pitied his folly, and suggested that a man who was so powerful as to rule the clouds and cause rain to come, could surely order the King of Jeypore to come into his presence if it was necessary to produce rain! We ought to hail with gladness these breaks in the chain of superstition with which the nobles of this land have so long been bound. We also hear that His Highness, owing to the scarcity, has exempted all grain from duty. He loses about Rs. 1,20,000 this year by the measure, but he will have the blessing of many poor starving creatures; and who will not join in giving him credit for such a noble example."

THE address which is to be sent from the N. W. Provinces to Mr. Edwards, lately a Judge of the Agra High Court, and now in Scotland, is as follows. "It has been signed," says a correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette," "by all [native] persons of rank, from Simla down to Calcutta"—including His Highness the Maharana of Dholpore, the Maharaja of Benares, the Maharaja of Kupoorthula, Sir Raja Devanarayana Sinha, K.C.S.I., Sir Raja Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., and Raja Haradeva Bakhsh.

"To W. EDWARDS, ESQ., Craigton, Inverness, Scotland.

SIR,—We should be wanting in gratitude if we withheld any longer giving expression to our feelings, now that your connection with us here has ceased.

Your very great kindness both to the high and low classes of this country has endeared your name to our countrymen.

Your unflinching sense of justice, and the conscientious discharge of your duties in the several responsible posts you held in this country, have elicited admiration from every quarter.

We are happy to find that the policy which you all along advocated, and for which you fought hard during your official career, even at the expense of your temporal prospects, has, after all, been recognized by Her Majesty's Government, and we have strong hope that you may be still placed in such a position at home as will enable you to do more good to the country, to promote the interests of which has been the greatest delight of your heart.

We cannot forget the great interest which you took in the cause of education and in the social and moral advancement of our country.

In proof of our humble appreciation of your character and principles we beg to say that we have raised a small sum of about 8,000 rupees among ourselves, which we take the liberty to place at your disposal. We trust that you will be good enough to lay out this amount in any way best suited to your taste.

In conclusion, permit us to add that we shall ever rejoice to hear of your welfare, and offer our fervent prayers for your prosperity.—We remain, &c."

EXECUTIONS seem to be carried out in a more decorous way in Rangoon than in India. The "Rangoon Gazette" of the 29th ult. says—"The Shan woman who was sentenced to be hung for the murder of her husband underwent the punishment *inside the jail* on the 25th instant. She walked firmly to the scaffold and seemed to die at the moment that she dropped, for there was no movement for the first thirty or forty seconds, when a few spasmodic movements of the limbs were visible. This is the first time we believe a woman has been executed in Rangoon since we took possession of Pegu."

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship "Malabar" will sail from Bombay on Monday first with the 91st Highlanders and the following invalids and time-expired men:—

91st Regiment—27 officers, 5 wives, 3 children: 10 second class passengers, 3 women, and 7 children: 587 soldiers, 31 women, and 54 children.

Kamptee Details—17 men, 8 women, and 1 child.

Madras Details—8 officers, 2 wives, and 3 children: 252 men, 96 women, and 55 children.

There are also in the details—Conductor Crumley and family from the Commissariat Department, and the wife of Riding Master Nugent, R. H. A.

The following are the names of the officers proceeding home:—

OFFICERS OF 91ST REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. W. T L. Paterson.
Major W. B. Battiscombe.
„ J. Fenton.
Capt. W. T. Goldsworthy.
„ W. Squirl.
„ A. C. Bruce.
„ H W. Gregg.
„ W. R. D'Eye.
„ S. H. Bruce
Lieut. J. W. Tingcombe.
„ H. C. Kemm
„ J. T. Rogers.
„ W. C. Hinton.
„ C. Ware.
Lieut. C. J. Thorburn.
„ W. S. Mills,
„ C. J. Marshall.
Ensign A. P. Mules.
„ W. Chater.
„ C. Lloyd.
„ F. P. Gurney.
„ W. Prevost.
Paymaster J. Fitzgerald.
Adjutant W. Grant.
Quartermaster Munro.
Surgeon J. McBeatty.
Asst. Surgeon J. A. Scott.

OFFICERS OF OTHER REGIMENTS.

Captain Johnston, 45th Regt.
Lieut. Warren, R. A.
„ West, R. H. A.
„ Reynolds, 2/19 Regt.
Lieut. Ferguson, 2/21 Regt.
„ Hooper, 18th Hussars.
„ Church, 1st Royals.
Ensign Tuck, 2/10 Foot.

The invalids and time-expired men from Beypore and Cannanore will arrive in Bombay in the steamer "Asia," on the morning of the 10th inst., and will, with their baggage, be transhipped, at two that afternoon.

H. M.'s 91st Regiment and details from Kamptee will arrive at the Carnac Bunder; the baggage with a detachment of four officers and 200 men at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th; the head-quarters at the same hour on the morning of the 12th. The baggage will be conveyed on board the barges immediately on the arrival of the train. The first detachment and baggage will leave the Carnac Bunder at 1 P.M. on the 11th; the head-quarters will embark immediately on their arrival the following morning.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the first half of the year 1868 the quantity of home-made spirits returned for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage amounted to 9,571,842 gallons, a decrease of 605,315 gallons compared with the quantity in the first half of 1867. In England the quantity was 5,317,574 gallons, a decrease of 425 gallons; in Scotland, 2,048,[illegible] gallons, a decrease of 247,135 gallons; in Ireland, 2,205,628 gallons, a decrease of 340,755 gallons. In the same half-year, in addition to these 9,571,842 gallons of home-made spirits, 1,154,198 proof gallons of foreign brandy were entered for home consumption, an increase of 4,[illegible] gallons over the corresponding period of 1867; and 1,895,165 proof gallons of foreign rum, a decrease of 210,614 gallons.

THE HOUSE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is once more asserted by the "Times of India" that "we are raising, by direct rates, upon 24,000 or 25,000 persons, almost the whole revenue of the Municipality." With so slippery and supple a political economist as your contemporary—the one sole advocate of the Town Duties Bill—it is difficult to deal. His statements are so wonderfully capable of being construed this way or that, to suit a present purpose, that there is no getting at him except round a corner. Look at this reiterated statement as to how the municipal rates are raised: they are raised, we are told, upon a "fraction of the community"—upon one individual out of every thirty-two. The Commissioner says that the "house rate is paid by 22,495 persons," and the "Times of India" clutches at the statement to work out a suitable theory to prove that out of a population of 800,000, only one in thirty-two individuals "pay" the house rate. Why not *go the whole hog* and say that only one in thirty-two individuals live in houses in this funny and exceptional city of Bombay, and that the remainder are encamped in the open air on the flats, and in open mutiny refuse to live in houses, because they hate the landlords, and decline to contribute to the house tax? One landlord "pays" the house rate for Grant Buildings at Colaba. Does only one individual therefore contribute to the house rate for these buildings? Let your contemporary enquire how the present agreements between landlords and tenants in Bombay are drawn up, and upon what basis the rents agreed upon are calculated! He will find that the house rate is always included in the amount total, if not inserted as a distinct item in the agreement. The same thing is done where the other rates are agreed to be paid by the house owner. To attempt to insinuate that the landlords of Bombay generously come forward to pay not only the house rate, but the water, police, and lighting rates, out of the amount of rents existing before the levy of these rates, is to try and show that the landlords are people who are unable to distinguish between profit and loss.

We are told that many of the *house owners are occupiers* also. This must be *news* to the people of Bombay, and a tough morsel for the economists to digest. The landlords live in houses! Well, I believe they do, and not a few of them have very fine houses indeed. I do not suppose that your contemporary is aware of the manner in which these much-to-be pitied-and-protected landlords behaved to their tenants when money was plentiful—how houses by the score were emptied of tenants to convert them into "pleasure houses" for the wealthy men of that day. Two houses for each lak-puti; houses bought with the money of the Banks and never repaid. These houses, and these alone, are they on which "the most fabulous sums have been invested." But they have been bought back cheaply enough, as instance Grant Buildings. The landlord of these buildings is one of the house-owners for whom it is sought to fix the house rate permanently at 5 per cent. There are many other landlords in the same comfortable condition, who have come into possession of their properties at prices *fabulously* low and inadequate. Old properties, that have never been put into the pot, to bubble in the speculation boiling, have remained very much at their proper value all through. The amount of rent decides the value. Look at the tumble-down lines of cotton-goods shops (?) on either side of the market road. Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 per annum have been paid by these poor dealers for dens about ten feet square, into some of which the light of heaven can scarcely enter, or the breeze of heaven either. Call any architect to state the value of this property from an architectural point of view. The trade only has made it what it is, and the last man to be *pitied*, in connection with the municipal rates thereon, is the landlord; as witness the exodus which has just been made therefrom by a body of justly incensed individuals—not ratepayers, oh no!—who are of the very same class as the gentleman in charge of the Town Duties Bill. Three hundred or four hundred shopkeepers or *cuppervallas* were in occupation of the stalls in this property; let any man go and enquire of them whether they have contributed anything towards the municipal rates, and hear their general reply.

In the case of the "two houses built on Malabar Hill in 1853, which cost Rs. 13,000 each," and "were sold in 1864 for Rs. 48,000 each," does not your contemporary perceive that if the purchaser at Rs. 48,000 was cheated into paying unreasonably dear for his property, it is no business of the masses of Bombay, who are now to be called upon to make good a part of these losses? The suggestion is worthy of a volume on peculiar political economy, which should be unassociated with any other matter. Against the simple story of this property on Malabar Hill, let me pit another equally simple story of a property in Forbes Street. This latter property belonged to a most respectable Parsee family, and was declared to have been worth many lacs of rupees. I need not say how many. It sold not long ago for comparatively "a mere song." The purchase money was well calculated on the rental. Is the present owner an object of pity? Have the rents of Bombay houses—of the houses occupied by the poor—undergone any material up or down change during the last five years? They have! but with an upward tendency. This will astound your contemporary, I daresay. But I can prove it in almost any back lane or gully in Bombay—in the places where the masses reside. So far as the rents of Bombay houses go—with few exceptions, and those only in the dearest houses—there is no thing to fear for the owners. *Whatever pressure is made upon them the* 8,00,000 *tenants must pay*. Every occupier must be a tenant, whether he is his own or his neighbour's tenant. Every family has a joint purse, out of which rents are paid; are all the members of the family tenants, and do they all contribute to the payment of rates and taxes? Perhaps the political economy of this argument is too plain for "exceptional" Bombay; and I am prepared to receive a slippery reply to it. I am one whose annual contribution to the municipal treasury is about Rs. 600 a year, and yet am no landlord. For the luxury of a house, for water, lighting, police, roads, and conservancy, my family contribute this amount. My landlord pays about a sixth of the same amount as his share of the house tax, having previously taken three times the same amount from me, and more recently has demanded and received a further indirect receipt to his income from the same property. His property is "going up," in spite of all the extraordinary "poor paying investment," which house property is declared to be. I must be ready to believe black to be white before I can be persuaded that my landlord is paying upon every square yard surface of his property his share of "the whole revenue of the Municipality." When the subject of an increase of the house assessment was talked about the other day, my poor depressed and heavily taxed landlord came on a quiet visit and winked so mischievously at me, that "blind horse" as I am, there was no possibility of doubting the *wink* to be as good as a nod. But for all this, while pitying my individual self, I cannot on my conscience uphold the new doctrine which is endeavouring to relieve me—not my landlord—at the expense of the poor in the matter of *octroi*, and at the expense of the trade of the city in the matter of transit dues.

Only so recently as April or May last the imperial duty was removed from timber. There were strong reasons for this removal. Our local financiers are off on a counter-march to Government proposing to place a local duty on timber. Metals—not iron—are paying 7½ per cent. Our local financiers do not care a brass button about that, which in itself is almost beyond a joke in a country urgently requiring metals for the absolute progress of the country, and demand, two or two and a half per cent. (I forget which) additional. Cotton is taxed three annas per bale for the purposes of the Cotton Improvement Department, with power to increase the tax to four annas. The department very recently proposed the levy of the maximum rate of four annas. Government got into a terrible rage,—that is, if Government can get red in the face with vexation,—and not only declined to comply with the demand, but considered even three annas per bale to be too much. With these things before us, shall I not say it is presumptions of Mr. Munguldass to press forward his Town Duties Bill? We all want to see Bombay prospering in commerce: we are all proud of the city's trade, and would call that man an enemy who should incite the Government to do anything to injure it. It is not quite true that the landlords of Bombay pay the whole, or nearly the whole, revenue of the Municipality: very far from it. But it is very nearly quite true that they sweep away a large portion of the profits on its trade. If they do not, the more shame to them, for the dealers in produce and the capital are in their own hands. If Englishmen bring their capital and labour here, it is possible to conceive that they, too, expect to derive profits from trade. But how frequently have they sold their goods at less than cost price? The balance of profits or loss upon trade turns one way or the other. Too frequently of late it has turned the wrong way for the English merchants, and I incline to think that these [illegible] would neither touch the British merchant nor the municipal exchequer. At all events extreme caution, and very deliberate enquiry, are necessary before any extra duties are levied upon the chief articles of trade, especially in such a critical and exceptional time as the present, when capital is more plentiful than credit. I am not a merchant, and must beg of the British merchants, and all who are interested in the trade and prosperity of Bombay, to strengthen me where I am right and point out wherein I err. The honest welfare of Bombay—including the welfare of its masses—is all I desire. People frequently write from motives of personal interest: and in these days of (according to Mr. Crawford) "general abuse," it is necessary to say that I have no personal interest in the Town Duties Bill, except that I may be called upon to contribute something additional to the approaching Municipal millennium, which I hope I will be found ready to do.

If there is a *public* in Bombay, that public has spoken its mind about Mr. Munguldass' Bill, and with the solitary exception of the "Times of India," it has not found an advocate. We must admire the strength of your contemporary's mind, and the fluency of his pen, while we view him standing alone, as he prefers to do, in a foggy atmosphere, expounding a new doctrine of municipal finance to an exceptional people. Bombay has listened to his voice, but has refused to regard it as the voice of an oracle. No! I forget the landlords; they hear, and see, and admire. But do they all admire? This is important. I have spoken to many who do not admire the views of the "Times of India." There are some of this class who are cute enough to perceive that what may be made to apply to the poor and to the city's trade to-day, may be made to apply to even themselves to-morrow. The very same writer will sometimes blow hot and cold. Let me ask what were the arguments employed by the "Times of India" for making Bombay a free port? The articles were written many years ago I know, but they were quite as clever and quite as supple as those on the proposed Town Duties Bill. What say our merchants, both European and native!

I fear, Sir, you will be grudge me so much space in your columns for my remarks on the Town Duties Bill at this late stage of the discussion, but seeing how vigorously some of your correspondents have handled the subject, I thought I might be able to say something also, to help the cause.

SENTINEL.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 3RD OCTOBER.

THE prospects of the present season continue gloomy. The fall of rain this year has not answered our expectations, and a famine seems, therefore, inevitable. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, however, has already shewn himself alive to the gravity of the impending calamity, by directing the suspension of town duty on edible grain, and publishing a list of famine works which can be prosecuted in districts where direct aid from the State, for the relief of the distressed, may be found necessary. Orders have also been issued to Civil Officers to ascertain the quantity of grain stored up in their respective districts, and the sources from whence supplies could be easily imported in the event of existing stores being found insufficient to support the people until the next rubbee harvest.

It is gratifying to observe that the Orissa tragedy, where such a lamentable failure on the part of the Bengal Government to grapple with the famine was evident, has taught our administrators a good lesson, and that we find them "up and doing" in an emergency like the present.

The eclipse seems to have been a precursor of evil, as the cry of distress, on account of the continued drought, is now becoming a general one.

Sir Richard Temple, the Finance Minister, will pass through in a few days en-route to Bombay, but with what object he visits your Presidency, we are not aware. Perhaps the hon'ble gentleman has some grand scheme in view to recruit the Indian finances, which he wishes to consult the Bombay financiers about; but whether his visit will be productive of any such result remains to be seen.

Mr. George Campbell, who recently filled the office of Chief Commissioner here with marked ability, has, it would appear, from accounts from the home papers, every chance of obtaining a seat in Parliament; in which case, those Provinces will lose the services of an able administrator, whose equal it will be difficult to supply. Mr. Morris, the present acting incumbent, is steadily plodding along in the path laid out by his predecessors, and as he is not given to originalities, his administration, it may be said, will not be remarkable for anything; though the "Friend of India," in noticing the last administration report of these Provinces, considers Mr. Morris a paragon of administrators for others to follow, the "Friend" forgetting the fact that the report, which is considered a model one, was drawn up by the Chief Commissioner's able Secretary, Mr. Grant, and that the statistical tables were compiled by Mr. Barclay, the excellent Superintendent of the office.

H. M.'s 91st Highlanders, under orders for home, march in from Kamptee on Monday next. Our Volunteer Band will play them into their camping ground near the railway station. The Nagpore "noodles," as our theatrical amateurs facetiously term themselves, will make their appearance at the Royal Alexandria Theatre on the 5th instant, for the special amusement of the 91st, the pieces selected being the "Mummy" and "Betsy Baker." Our worthy Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Captain Bedford, an experienced amateur, is now busily engaged painting the requisite scenery for the occasion.

A European hospital will ere long be constructed, from Imperial Funds, in the vicinity of the railway station, the G. I. P. Railway Company having contributed a sum of Rs. 7,000 towards the erection of an institution of this kind, which, from its close proximity to the station, will be a great boon to railway employés and others.

The Supreme Government has consented to admit Sergeant Whiting, Officiating Executive Engineer Nagpore Division, to the Uncovenanted Service, from the date he obtains his discharge from the army, with the rank of Civil Engineer, and to permit the period of his service in the Public Works Department to count towards pension. Sergeant Whiting's Accounts Office was inspected last week by the Controller of Accounts, the result of the inspection being very creditable to the Executive Engineer, and to Mr. Richards, his passed Accountant.

Those Bombay ducks who are anxious to run down to Calcutta via Nagpoor will perhaps be glad to learn that the transit arrangements, for the conveyance of passengers, established by the Postal Department between Nagpore and Jubbulpoor, are now complete; and that the journey can be accomplished in fifty-five hours, a speed almost equal to that attained by Messrs. Howard Brother's Horse Dak, and at one-third the cost, which will be a great saving.

Our Civil Surgeon, Doctor Bosson, bids fair to become popular. His skill in surgical operations is causing universal admiration.

Lieut. Trevor, Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to Hyderabad as 2nd Assistant Resident; Captain Tweedie, who served in the Abyssinian campaign, and rendered excellent service as Political Secretary to Sir R. Napier, having been appointed 1st Assistant Resident, consequent on the departure to Europe, on medical certificate, of Mr. Cordery, C.S.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE RED INDIANS.—The Indians in Kansas have been committing outrages of late which will call for the attention of General Sherman, who is in charge of that district. A number of white settlers have been killed, and their wives and daughters ill-treated or carried away by the predatory bands. More than 200 persons have lost all their provisions, clothing, bedding—and indeed everything else they possessed. The American papers confess that the settlers have done much to bring these disasters upon themselves. The Indians rightfully owned certain lands which the whites were determined to seize. The Kansas papers threatened that the people would "wage a war of extermination," and the officers of the State appeared disposed to carry out these menaces. "At present," says a New York paper, "it looks very much as if the State Government, prompted and encouraged by citizens of Kansas, were the responsible authors of the recent outrages." An eminent authority on all matters connected with life in America recently read a paper before the British Association, in which it was clearly proved that [illegible] three stages of life, beginning with the prairie Indian and ending with the Norfolk farmer. [illegible] the Red man advance beyond the first stage if they can help it. President Johnson has ordered the expulsion from Kansas of the Indians who were concerned in the recent outrages.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept.* 5.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The "San Francisco Bulletin" says—John Chinaman is ubiquitous. You see him everywhere—on every mile—on almost every foot of the road—from Alta to Reno. His Bizarre figure greets you at every turn, [illegible] at the mouth of every tunnel, on the side of every causeway and cutting, in the most perilous places—where the snow is deepest and the avalanches thickest—you see [illegible] his shovel or his pick; you see him at his task in the gray of the early dawn and the gloom of the evening twilight. There is not a lazy bone in his body, and he is not too fastidious to do the shabbiest kind of work, provided he is paid for it. He works hard and eats but little; does his own cooking, washes and mends his own clothes. He is hardy, patient, persistent, faithful to his employers, and seldom refuses to do what he is told. He has developed such aptitude for certain kinds of work, has made himself so essential an item in the great work of building the road over the mountain, and has become [illegible] so steadfast, and inoffensive, that all [illegible] speak well of and, we believe, generally treat him kindly. If John is not very largely stocked with ideas, he has imitative instinct largely developed. As a tunnel-cutter he [illegible]. During the progress of the great Summit tunnel there was a strike in some of the Nevada mines, and a number of Cornishmen came up to work for the company. But it was found that the Chinamen could [illegible] the fatigue and foul air of underground work much better. The Cornishmen tried it awhile, but concluded to leave the work to their more adaptable Celestial, and went away in disgust.

BOMBAY.

WE learn that His Highness the Raja of Kolapore is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday next.

MR. ALFRED ROBERTS, Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, intends shortly to proceed to England.

WE understand that Mr. T. H. Stewart, of the Civil Service, will act temporarily as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments.

THE following passengers will sail to-day per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Carnatic," Captain Perrins, to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. R. F. Stack.

For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Champion, Mr. H. Champion, Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Simpson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Redfren and three children, Captain Swanson, and Lieutenant T B Constable.

For Marseilles.—Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Westropp, Captain and Mrs. Impey and three children, Mrs. Sirdwood and three children, Mrs. J. Hogg and infant, Colonel R. J. Snow, Captain S. Nicholetts, Colonel Hodgson, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Major Griffith, and Mr. Ruttonsing.

THE Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government on Thursday last that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted to Bussorah; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez.

THE feasting and ceremonies of the Dewallee, or Feast of Lamps, commence on Monday; and we observe that most of the banks will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. Government servants are allowed holidays on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening:—

March		
Overture	"Massaniello"	Auber.
Waltz	"Corn Flower"	D'Albert.
Selection	"La Paro per Amore"	Copola.
Quadrille	"Campbell Minstrels"	D'Albert.
Galop	"Strohfiedel"	Kuhner.

DR. LUMSDAINE yesterday held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of a Hindoo lad named Baloo Babajee, who was run over by a shigram on the Falkland Road on the 2nd instant, and was severely hurt. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased met with his death by being run over by a shigram furiously driven by Bana Praga.

THE Purdasee named Bahadoor Gungaram, who some days ago received an incised wound, which he affirmed at first to be the result of the bite of a cat, subsequently accusing another Purdasee named Jackon Kunjeemull of having inflicted the wound, has died in the Jamsetjee hospital. Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest and after the examination of a native witness, who identified the body, adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THE weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September informs us that the sowing of the rubbee crops was still in progress where the rain had been deficient, but wherever ample rain had fallen the sowing operations had been completed. The fall of rain during the fortnight under report had proved beneficial to the khureef crops. The state of public health was good, except in the talooks of Ahmednuggur, where cholera still prevailed to a slight extent.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL yesterday committed Suckaram Bapoo, Nursoo Lalljee, and Balkrishna Vishram to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 192, the property of Mohunlall Buchoolall.

YESTERDAY in the High Court Mr. Justice Westropp gave judgment in a suit at the instance of Choodamon Dewlah against Purshotum Munjee for Rs. 1,578-15-0, the balance of an account in respect of consignments of cotton from the plaintiff at Khangaum to the defendant in Bombay. His Lordship held that Anundrao, an agent or partner of the plaintiff, was in collusion with the defendant, and that a more dishonest witness than this Anundrao was never seen in the witness-box. He utterly disbelieved the defendant's case, and gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. Messrs. White and Dunbar were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marriott appeared for the defendant.

THE case of Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee against Purshotum Megjee, for forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and defamation, again came before Mr. Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday, when Mr. Muncherjee Framroz, Ledger-keeper in the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Mr. Alexander McCombie, sharebroker, and Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, a clerk in the Military Pay Office, were examined and cross-examined at considerable length by the respective advocates of the parties, after which His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday, the 19th inst. Mr. Mayhew conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Remington for the defence.

MR. JOHN CONNON, acting Chief Magistrate, yesterday granted a warrant to Mrs. Mary Rozario against one Isaac Smith, under the following circumstances:—It appears that Smith was in the habit of visiting the informant's house. About eight days ago she sold a wardrobe to Mr. Inspector Raymond for thirty rupees. Smith was aware of this, and, without her permission, he went to Mr. Raymond two days ago and got from him the money for the wardrobe, but did not give it to the informant. On Thursday Smith came to her house and took away six chairs, worth about forty rupees, saying that Mr. Inspector Barnes had sent for them, but instead of taking the chairs to Mr. Barnes he sold them to a Borah for Rs. 25. Under these circumstances she charged Smith with criminal breach of trust and cheating.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN BOMBAY.

OCT. 11TH.—18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

11 A.M.—Hymns 79 and 153.

6 P.M.—Anthem "Incline Thine Ear" (Mozart) Hymn 200.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 47.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 16 and 189.

TRINITY CHAPEL,—SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Litany, and celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 92 and 138.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, with Sermon. Hymns 153, 188, and 178.

THE HARBOUR.

Service will be held at 11 o'clock on board the ship "Bates' Family," near the Middle Ground, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach at eleven on board the ship "Coimbatore," lying off the Mint.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Thursday morning about 8 o'clock an accident occurred at the Mowkee Mullee viaduct, Bhore Ghat, by which one fireman lost his life, another had his leg cut off, and an engine-driver was slightly hurt. The accident occurred on the tra [redacted] for the carriage of traffic acr viaduct, which collapsed dur being reconstructed. For ne tramway has been in use witho ring; and it is unfortunate t should have occurred now whe a fine bridge, and the tramway b carrying away the surplus of th &c. A light ghaut engine was c level part of the tramway in ha laden with timber by mea when the engine was suddenly o spragsman having failed to time, the engine was drawn down incline, causing a collision. T pushed his lever forwards and jum little hurt. The firemen stuck on t being the death of one and the m The engine being still under full steam pressure again rushed up the incline and ran into some trucks standing on the up main line, at present used as a siding, where the locomotive was disabled.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—9TH OCTOBER

(BEFORE H. R. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Crustna Babajee was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in criminal breach of trust, a silver waist chain, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to one Babajee Hurry. The complainant, it appeared, lent the chain to the prisoner, who promised to return it on the following day. He did not do so, but pledged it with a Marwaree. The prisoner admitted the offence, and His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.—Muniah Hunmuntah, a cart driver, was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, for cruelly torturing his bullock.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—Jehanghier Cursetjee was charged with selling a bottle of liquor in breach of the second condition of his wholesale license. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 25.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE POONA DURBAR.

Owing to circumstances that we could not control, we were unable to publish Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's speech at Tuesday's Durbar in the "Gazette" of yesterday; but we place it before our readers to-day, as taken from the columns of our contemporary, who had an accidental advantage over us:—

"His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald [addressing the Rajah of Kolapore] replied: Your Highness,—It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, that I have received from your hands this address from the chiefs and sirdars here assembled, and it is a matter of peculiar gratification, that it is conveyed to me by one who holds so high a rank among the princes of India. The events of the Abyssinian Expedition are now matters of history, and some months have elapsed since our troops returned to their homes, but I am not surprised that loyal chiefs and sirdars of Western India should have seized this, the first, opportunity they have had of meeting together in order to express the feelings of joy and satisfaction they entertain at its successful termination. They have not failed to recognise, in fitting terms, the happy combination of well timed vigour and patient foresight employed by the chief of the expedition, which led to such happy results; and your Highness has well expressed the pride and gratification that the people of India, and especially of this presidency, must feel, in remembering that among the brave men commanded by Lord Napier, there were very many of your own race, whose conduct has again given proof that the native soldier of India is well worthy to stand side by side with the British soldier, and to participate in the triumph of the British arms. I can well understand that this feeling should be first and prominent with men, who like many I see before me, can look back with pride to the warlike deeds of their forefathers; but I also believe there are none among them who will not feel satisfaction at the thought, that the Indian soldier was called from his home, not to take part in a war of aggression, or for conquest, but for the purpose of proving to the whole of the world, that there is no country, however distant, no region, however inhospitable, no fortress so inaccessible whither the arms of the Queen of England and Empress of India cannot reach, in order to protect her subjects and redress their wrongs. (Applause.) Your Highness has referred to the part, which during many months I was called upon to take in the preparations for this expedition, and I will not deny that the labour was trying, and the anxiety and responsibility great, but all my exertions have been more than repaid by the success of the Expedition. At the same time, as you have referred to the exploits of the army, and have been kind enough to allude to the share borne by this Government in the fitting out of the expedition, I am not sorry to have this opportunity of expressing the obligations I feel, both as head of the Government as well as personally, to the many servants of Government in civil and in military employ, who, although they never left this country to share in the expedition, contributed so effectually towards the happy success which attended it. Of this I feel sure, that great as was the ability of the commander, and meritorious as was the conduct of his soldiers, the difficulties in the way would have been almost insurmountable, had it not been for the devoted manner in which the different branches of the public service in this country applied themselves for many months, not only by day, but by night, to the work of preparing the supplies of every description, and accumulating the resources without which the army could never have advanced. I am glad, therefore, as the head of the Government, to have this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the devotedness of every public servant concerned in the work. (Applause). Your Highness has referred to the earnest desire felt by our gracious sovereign for the welfare and happiness of her Indian subjects of all ranks, and you do but justice to Her Majesty in believing that the welfare and advancement of India is an object dear to her heart. But it is to your efforts, to you, the chiefs and sirdars, that in a great measure our sovereign looks for the obtaining of that which, as you have truly said, she so much desires, the welfare and well-being of her Indian people. (Applause.) She imposes this duty on me and on the Government over which I preside, but the task and the trust are no less emphatically yours. My distinguished predecessor often sought to impress upon every class, more especially upon the chiefs and sirdars of this country, the necessity for their doing all they could to assist in the spread of education; and he urged upon them to first set the example themselves, by taking care that the younger members of their families should receive the instruction that befits their rank. And let me say, without flattery to your Highness, that you yourself afford a striking example of the benefit which attends education, even to those who hold the highest and loftiest positions, and of the advantage of taking care that in their earlier years the children of the chiefs and sirdars are made fit to occupy the positions in which Providence has placed them. I hope that all the chiefs and sirdars I am now addressing will take an example from the highest in rank among them, and take heed that their children receive the advantage of an education such as your Highness, by the direction of Sir Bartle Frere, has had the advantage of receiving, and of which you give such a high proof. And with reference to this point there is one suggestion that I would make to all present. I think this, that if there was established here in Poona some institution in which the younger members of chiefs and sirdars of Western India could be placed whilst they availed themselves of the advantage of obtaining a good education such as they could here receive, it would be of inestimable advantage. The facilities for education of the highest class in this city are very great, with its many schools, its colleges for engineering and general learning; and what it appears to me is wanted, is that there should be a home provided for them where under careful supervision they could live whilst they were receiving their education, and where they could be kept somewhat apart from others of different rank during the hours not devoted to study, and maintained in a manner befitting their position. I trust this suggestion will be taken up, and if it is I can assure you the undertaking shall meet with the warmest support and encouragement from this Government. I will only further say that, I believe there is nothing which can contribute so much to a good understanding between the chiefs and sirdars of this part of India and the Government,—and consequently to the happiness of the people under you,—as frequent opportunities for our meeting together for the exchange of opinion about matters which concern us both. Of course I have an opportunity of seeing many chiefs, whom otherwise I should not meet, when a durbar is held, but what I should desire is to have a better and more intimate acquaintance with those who are directly the rulers of so large a population in this presidency; and I can only say it will be a source of great and sincere gratification to me to meet the chiefs and sirdars here, if they will more often avail themselves of the opportunity of coming to Poona and making me acquainted with their wants. Your Highness, I have not been long enough in India to venture to reply at length to this your address in your native language, but as I know that what I have said cannot be understood by many, and may not be entirely conveyed to them by interpretation, I would wish to conclude with a wish expressed in their own Marathi:—

[redacted] ge vu serder ho: Aj tomchee bhet ... ás mota anund zhála, anee ápüa ... poshkul prusung hoteel, tialeel ha ... ung áhe, usee emhee motee oomed

... or, after a brief interval, departed ... omary salute and honours. The ... the hall was for a long period an ... ne,—interested faces, bright ... ing horses, a mingled and moving ... ighted up by the setting sun. It ... Poona enjoyed such a splendid and ... ha. May there be more of them!

... Sirdars: It has given me the highest ... to-day, and [I] hope it is only the first ... that we may meet."

... AND THE SUICIDE.—A man, who ... constantly frequently a cabaret in the ..., was a few days ago observed by the mistress to be sitting with his glass empty before him. "What will you take?" said the woman. "Oh, nothing more," was the reply. "I have but forty sous, and I must buy some charcoal to stifle myself with." "Oh, that's very foolish," rejoined the landlady, who thought he was joking; "with two pennyworth of cord you could hang yourself, and by that arrangement you would have some more money to spend in drink." "Upon my word you're right," said the man; and he spent thirty-eight of his remaining sous in drink. On Saturday morning he was discovered hanging to a tree.—*Home Paper.*

The Sanche Tope in Central India.—This is one of the most ancient and remarkable Buddhist architectural remains in India, dating 250 B. C.; and recently an application was made to the Begum of Bhopal, in whose territories it is, by the French Consul-General, M. Place, to allow the principal gateway of the tope to be carried off and set up in Paris!—a cool satire on the apathy with which the Indian Government has hitherto viewed the curious, very ancient, and comparatively unknown architecture in India. But the Begum, who is Mahomedan, and indifferent to Buddhist buildings, before consenting to M. Place's proposal, offered the gateway to the Indian Government, to be sent to England. The Indian Government, with proper feeling, declined the gift and recommended that the tope should be conserved, and suggested that it would be quite sufficient for France and England to have casts of the gateway, which is of a highly decorative character. In former years the gateway would probably have found its way to the Place de la Concorde in Paris. Now the intention of the Indian Government is, to conserve both this and the other ancient monuments in India, and it has recently taken active measures to do so, of which the fruits, by means of photographs and casts, are likely to appear in this country.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

We publish to-day the remainder of the debate which took place at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday last, on Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's motion for the second reading of the Town Duties Bill. In connection with the motion, the hon'ble member had given the following notice:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy will move the following amendment in the preamble and section I. of the Town Dues Bill.

"Whereas it is necessary to provide funds for the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay caused by the extinction of the license-tax on professions, trades, and callings imposed by virtue of section XCVII. of the Bombay Municipal Act (Bombay) Act II. of 1865, the duration of which terminates on the 31st December 1868; and whereas it is further necessary to provide additional funds for municipal purposes within the city of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

"I. The duties leviable under this Act shall be called town duties, and shall be leviable in addition to any Custom's duties prescribed by law.

"II. Duties at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act shall be levied from the 1st January 1869 to 31st December 1869 in respect of the several things therein mentioned, when imported from any place into the city of Bombay.

"III. At a special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay to be held according to Section 33 of (Bombay) Act II. of 1865 in October next, it shall be lawful for the said Justices to fix the rates for the said town duties to be levied for the year next following, and it shall be lawful for the said Justices further at the special general meeting of Justices in 1870, and in each subsequent year to fix the rates for the year following after such meeting in respect to any or all the things in the Schedule annexed to this Act, provided such rates shall not in any case exceed the rates specified in the said Schedule."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that as a general rule he would not take any prominent part in a discussion which affected the Municipality of a large city like Bombay, being of opinion as he was, that in all matters of taxation and self-government, the members of Government should leave the Municipality as much as possible to its own views and its own devices; but upon such an occasion as the present, there would appear to be more than one reason why he should deviate from the usual rule. In the first place, it might be assumed by those who were opponents of the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass' motion that imperial interests were concerned; and, secondly, it would appear that there was a good deal of discordance of opinion on the subject among the leading members of the Bombay Municipality. These considerations, therefore, might excuse his breaking through the usual rule, and offering a few observations. In the first place, he would beg to point out that there could be no doubt, upon the constitutional principle touched upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Brown, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass was as likely to bring forward the Bill at any time, and there was no reason why a Bill should not be carried on in the Council for an indefinite period, for the Council had been directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State not to hold Sessions or to transact their business after the fashion of Parliament, so that they could not apply the rule under which a measure introduced during one Session of Parliament and not carried through in it, necessarily fell to the ground. He had also to express his sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, who usually when a Government measure was introduced deprecated hasty legislation; and who had now been himself accused, although he (Mr. Ellis) thought unjustly, of hasty legislation here. He said unjustly, because he thought the honourable member had taken every means in his power to give time for the full consideration of the measure, and he (Mr. Ellis) must express some surprise at the accusation made by the Hon'ble Mr. Brown, for he had before him the proceedings of the Council at the meeting held on the 7th August last, at which that honourable member was present. On that day the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass, in accordance with one of the notices for the day, moved that the second reading of the Bill for the levy of town dues be appointed for the first meeting of the Council held after the 30th Sept. It seemed to him (Mr. Ellis) that that in itself was a very strong proof of the intention to proceed with the Bill on the present occasion, for there was a circumstantiality about the notice which forbade its being supposed that the motion was merely a formal one. And he thought apart from the fact that the Bill was introduced, and that it had been under discussion by the Bench of Justices in the meantime, that the fact of the honourable member's having made the motion two months ago, precluded the Council from charging him with any wish or intention to legislate hastily. For those reasons he (Mr. Ellis) considered that the Hon'ble Mr. Brown's motion for further postponement was hardly reasonable, and he proposed to vote against it. He did not know whether he ought now to make any further observations which he might wish to offer in reference to the substantive proposition and the Bill a second time, or whether he should defer them until after amendment that had been disposed of.

His Excellency the President said he should put the question to the Council in this way, that the Hon'ble Mr. Brown's proposition be substituted for the original proposition, and if the amendment were lost it could then be moved that the Bill be now read a second time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis intimated that that being so, he would for the present confine himself to what he had said as to the amendment.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General said that upon this question, speaking as Chairman of the Bench of Justices, he thought it undesirable that there should be any postponement. He had something to lay before the Council when the discussion upon the principle of the measure came on, and he thought it was of the utmost importance now—especially as the budget of the Municipal Commissioner would be laid before the Bench of Justices during the course of the present month—that the Justices should have the result of this discussion upon the principle of the Bill laid before them. He should therefore vote against the Hon'ble Mr. Brown's motion for the postponement as, having served upon the committee appointed by the Bench and signed their report, he should have a very great objection to go through the whole matter again. With those remarks he should certainly vote against the Hon'ble Mr. Brown' motion.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott observed that without saying there was any ground for reflexion upon the hon'ble member, the mover of the second reading, after the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had explained the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass' procedure, he (Colonel Marriott) yet so far agreed with the hon'ble mover of the amendment that he thought that this practically came to the same thing. He (Colonel Marriott) was present at the meeting of the Council in August, and certainly—although it might be his own fault—he had not been under the impression that so important a question as the one involved in the motion would come forward on the present occasion, especially as the preamble of the Bill was in such an entirely altered form. His feeling was very much the same as that of the honourable mover of the amendment when he saw on the paper of the proceedings of that day notice of the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass' motion. The change which the Hon'ble Mr. Brown had noticed was so great that the nature of the Bill was almost entirely changed by the new preamble. In the first instance, as the Hon'ble Mr. Brown had pointed out, the preamble set forth—"That whereas it was necessary to provide additional funds for drainage, water-supply, and permanent municipal improvement;" but by the alterations proposed it appeared that the Bill was introduced now, because it was necessary to provide funds for the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay caused by the extinction of the license-tax on professions, trades, and callings imposed by virtue of Section XCVII. of the (Bombay) Municipal Act II. of 1865. He found from the report of the Municipal Commissioner that in 1867 the police, lighting, and water-rates were more than sufficient for the purposes they were levied for. Practically the revenue from the water-rate showed an increase, for although there was an apparent decrease of Rs. 60,000, there was due on account of the water-rate one lac. The rates for the repair of the roads fell short of the actual cost, but the Commissioner in his report added that if the labour carts were taxed to the extent that they fairly might be, the revenue would very nearly meet all cost of the road repairing. At any rate there was an excess of income over expenditure on the police-rate of two lacs, so that all the special and permanent expenditure for police, water, ligating, and road repairing was provided for by special taxes. This set aside, there remained eleven lacs of additional expenditure to be provided, for the expense of the permanent establishment and miscellaneous establishment which it would not be convenient to provide for out of special taxes; but he considered that all this large income for drainage and water-supply ought to be provided for in the estimates. Then the next point implied in the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass was that the license-tax ought to be given up. He (Hon'ble Colonel Marriott) had listened to the reasons for that, but all that he had heard was that the tax had utterly failed. Well, he did not exactly know what that meant, whether it was that the tax had failed to give as much as had been expected, or what; but he certainly thought that the Council ought to have something very much more definite before them ere they assented to it. He had heard it stated in conversation that the whole feeling of the people was against such direct taxation, and that the fact that the people did not understand the difference between municipal and imperial taxation. There might perhaps be something in that, but he believed that of the two lacs which the license-tax yielded, one lac was from four classes, viz., joint-stock companies, merchants, bankers, and shroffs and brokers. Now there was a great proportion of those called upon to pay the tax who might be supposed to be enlightened enough not to have any such insuperable objection to direct taxation and to understand the reason why they had to pay the tax. With the present amendment before the Council he would not go into the objections to town duties, but first of all it would have to be considered whether they would have such taxes at all; and, secondly, what they should be. There was a great deal to be said about the particular schedule submitted, and at present he would not trouble the Council with any remarks upon it, and he would only refer to the present question, namely, the necessity for a further postponement. Now he felt most strongly that he was really not prepared to give the intelligent consideration to this Bill which was required from the short notice he had received. That perhaps might be his own fault, but he said that the demand for the postponement was warranted by the entire change in the Bill.

His Excellency the President said that he had not intended to vote unless required, but he could not quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass, although he entirely acquitted the honourable gentleman of precipitation, or of taking the Council by surprise, but he did not think the public were at all prepared to see the subject taken into consideration at the present time; or that the Council should pass that day a Bill of so much importance. (Hear, hear, from the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Brown.) The Bill had been in a suspended state—almost dead—for two years past, and although certainly the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass did say at the last meeting of the Council a few words which left him at liberty to bring on the consideration of the Bill that day, yet he (the President) did not think that any one expected to see this half-dead Bill start up again, alive with all its menacing and aggressive provisions in full vitality. He thought there was a good deal in what had been pointed out, namely, that the provisions of the Bill as now before the Council were almost totally new. The question was whether there should be taxation which should press solely upon the masses in place of the taxation which was almost solely contributed by the wealthier classes. He did not think that the public were prepared to have those two important questions decided that day, and although the Bombay Chamber of Commerce had presented a petition to him against the Bill (in a form in which he could not put it upon the table of the Council), he did think it desirable that a short time should be given to the public to express their opinion upon these questions, whether indirect taxation of the masses should be substituted for a tax that was chiefly contributed by the richer classes, and whether in a great commercial city like Bombay, transit duties should be permitted. He thought, therefore, that there should be some delay in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy said that after that expression of opinion by His Excellency he presumed there was very little use in his saying anything further on the point; but he (Mr. Munguldass) would beg to state that the agents for the two railway companies were examined before the select committee appointed to report on the Bill, and their objections were heard, as were those of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who was himself a member of the select committee of the Hon'ble Council. It could not therefore be said that these objectors had not had the opportunity afforded them of stating their objections, or that they had been taken by surprise in this matter. This subject, moreover, was prominently brought before the Bench of Justices at their last meeting, on the course of the debate that took place regarding the abolition of the license-tax. A full account of the debate that took place on the matter was published in the leading papers in Bombay, and it was well known that the second reading of the Bill was to come on at the next meeting of the Council after the 30th September. As to the petitions referred to by the honourable member (Mr. Brown) as being under preparation, of course if any one was to go to the people affected by a measure of this kind, and say, "sign this petition, and then the taxes proposed will not be imposed," there would be ten thousand signatures affixed to the petition. If the Government of India would contribute towards the expenses of the Municipality of Bombay in the same way that they did towards the Calcutta Municipality, there would perhaps be no necessity for imposing town duties in Bombay. But money must be raised, and the fairest way of raising it was by indirect taxation; and if his fellow-countrymen were canvassed as to whether they would prefer direct or indirect taxation, they would unanimously, or almost unanimously, give the preference to indirect taxation. Of course, however, if people misled them, and persuaded them that by signing petitions they could escape taxation, they would sign them by thousands. If the Chamber of Commerce had had any valid reason for opposing the levy of town duties, their Chairman would have offered opposition at the time when the Bill was before the select committee.

The President—Who was the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at that time?

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis—Mr. Hunter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, in continuing, said that when the agents of the Railway Companies were examined, it appeared that their objection was chiefly to the levying of duties on railway sleepers; and to satisfy their opposition the duty on sleepers was abandoned, which quite satisfied the agents. As to his (Mr. Munguldass') being desirous of hasty legislation in the matter, he had always opposed such legislation, as must have been perceived by His Excellency the President on previous occasions. During the two years which had elapsed since the time when the Bill was introduced he had hoped that something would occur to obviate the necessity for town duties, or that the yield of the enlarged license-tax would be sufficient, and that it would have been his pleasing duty to withdraw the present Bill. He was unable to do that, and it became his duty now to move the second reading of the Bill. With the exception of two or three gentlemen who were not permanent residents in Bombay, almost all the Justices approved the measure as recently as last month. If the honourable member (Mr. Brown) and other gentlemen had not been aware that the Bill was to be brought forward for second reading at the next meeting of the Council after the 30th September, it was their own fault, for he (Mr. Munguldass) had duly given notice of his intention at the meeting held on the 7th August. He did not think any longer postponement of the consideration of the matter was required, for as to the different items in the schedule they could be considered at the next stage of the Bill, and any one or more of them could be thrown out, and others substituted for them. He could not see, therefore, that there was the least ground for delaying the second reading, and he was not going to press for the third reading that day, and he only now asked that the Bill be read a second time.

The Hon'ble A. H. Campbell said that he would not venture to make any remarks upon the principle of the Bill, as there were others so much better qualified to do so. The Hon'ble the Advocate General had stated that the Municipal Budget would have to be presented during the present month, and if the present matter was postponed, of course it would be impossible to pass the Bill in time to provide for the wants of the Municipality during next year; but at the same time he (Mr. Campbell) thought there was great justice in the observations of Colonel Marriott, and also in what had been stated by His Excellency the President in regard to the apparently hasty—though really not hasty—manner in which the Bill had been brought forward. He confessed himself to be one of those who had allowed the matter to escape his attention altogether until Friday morning, for he had almost forgotten that the Bill was to come on before the Council that day, although it was true he had seen a discussion in the newspapers as to the town duties, and therefore he could not plead entire ignorance; but all things considered, he thought a strong case had been made out for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill for some time if possible. He did not know whether it would be possible to pass the second reading in some form or other at once so that the advantage of a stage further might be had, and so get the Bill into committee in time to be of use to the Municipality, but to proceed with the Bill at once as proposed by Mr. Munguldass, he thought, would not be altogether desirable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said that he would take the opportunity of reminding the Council that if they agreed to the second reading of the Bill they affirmed its principle according to the bye-laws. Now he would point out the anomaly of that, and would just draw the attention of the honourable members to the fact that they were asked to assent to the second reading of the Bill of 1866, the preamble of which stated—"Whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for drainage, water-supply, and permanent municipal improvement, within the city of Bombay." Now they were not asked to do anything of the kind on the present occasion, and to be asked to affirm such a principle seemed anomalous in the last degree. It was true that Mr. Munguldass proposed to move an amendment upon the preamble, but that amendment would have the effect of totally altering the Bill.

His Excellency the President said he was going to ask the Hon'ble the Advocate General whether there was any reason why the Municipality should not consider their Budget somewhat later than the end of the present month. The proposed Act would not come into operation till the 1st of January, and between the end of this month and that time there would be quite sufficient opportunity to consider and vote their budget, and therefore the mere fact of the Budget having to come on, was not a sufficient reason why the present measure should be hurried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell said that admitting, as he did, the desirability of the principle of the Bill, he thought that some steps should be taken to pass it on a stage.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said that, admitting the honourable gentleman was in order, he would draw attention to the unusual length of time during which the Bill had been before the Council. In a place like Bombay with a large floating population it was impossible to carry in one's recollection, proceedings from the first instance he thought it would only be due to the public that the honourable member should agree to some postponement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass said he would agree to a postponement of the consideration of the particular items of taxation, but with great respect he would urge that it was not necessary to postpone the affirmation of the general principle of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said with all due deference he would state that there was not any opposition to any particular portion of the Bill, but to the system of indirect taxation.

The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott observed that it appeared almost unprecedented for the introducer of a Bill to propose an amendment on the preamble.

His Excellency the President thought there was no reason why the the preamble should not be altered.

The motion was then put to a division, when the ayes were three, namely, the Hon'bles Colonel Marriott, A. Brown, and David Sassoon; and the noes seven, viz., the Hon'bles B. H. Ellis, Mansfield, A. G. Campbell, Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, and Sir Jowan Singjee; the noes consequently had it, and Mr. Brown's proposition was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that in the one or two observations he was about to make, he should proceed on the distinct understanding that in affirming the principle of the Bill, they only committed themselves to this, that it was necessary to impose indirect taxation in the shape of town dues or other similar imposts; and that the Council would be entirely at liberty to discuss every individual item which it was proposed to put in the schedule. If that was the right understanding of the matter, he should hope that very few, if any, honourable members would object to the second reading. Considering that the case stood in that position he should be careful to abstain from any remarks as to the proposal to levy dues on opium, on cotton, or on certain other things. The point on which the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy had insisted as the ground for the passing of a Bill of this description was, that at present the municipal funds were not in a position to meet the requirements of the city of Bombay without the imposition of indirect taxation by means such as those provided in the Bill. The honourable member who had proposed the amendment for a postponement, had spoken of the change in circumstances since the Bill was first put forth, as being of such a nature that the imposition of these levies was no longer justifiable. Now he (Mr. Ellis) would maintain, in spite of the great weight which the opinion of the hon'ble member was supposed to have, that he was altogether in error when he stated that the Municipality could do without any new system of taxation. He (Mr. Ellis) believed that at that very moment there was a Bill before Government, for sanction to a loan of eight lacs to be raised by the Municipality, and what was that loan for? Why, to enable the Commissioner to carry on the current business of the Municipality. It certainly was not a desirable state of things that the Municipality of Bombay should be obliged to resort to loans for such purposes, as it ought to be able to provide for all current expenditure out of current income. He (Mr. Ellis) thought that the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass instead of being blamed for allowing the Bill to stand over was entitled to the thanks of the Hon'ble Mr. Brown and those who thought with him, for he had deferred the Bill in the hope that in the course of events the municipal funds would be placed in such an improved position that he would be enabled to withdraw the Bill altogether, and announce to the Council that the Bench of Justices could do without the imposition of town dues. But the course of events during the past two years had proved that some measure of the kind was necessary. It had been urged by Colonel Marriott, that sufficient reasons had not been advanced for the abolition of the license-tax, but he (Mr. Ellis) conceived that the reports of the Municipal Commissioner, and the published reports of the proceedings of the Bench—more especially that containing the speech of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—had abundantly shown reasons why the license-tax should no longer be levied, or at any rate that the poorer classes now included under its operation should be exempted. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Ellis) thought that the license-tax, even if continued, would be wholly insufficient to rescue the Municipality from its difficulty, from what he was sorry to say was its chronic state of financial difficulty. As to the remarks which had been made about throwing the burden of taxation on the poorer classes of the community by the operation of the Bill, he would ask whether that objection might not be got rid of by a combination of the license-tax and the town dues; and whether the desire of the Hon'ble Mr. Brown to be taxed himself under the license-tax might not be met by keeping in force the first, second, and perhaps the third classes included in the schedule of the License Tax Act, and which only affected bankers, merchants, large contractors, and so on? He would ask whether some means might not be devised by which the tax might be retained so far as the wealthier classes were affected, and by which those less able to pay it might be relieved from its operation, specially such persons as were now included under the fourth class? He merely threw this out as a suggestion; if it should meet with the approval of the Council, he would put it into a tangible form at the next meeting; but if the opinion of hon'ble members should be opposed to it, he would not press the proposition. Still, it occurred to him that if this combination was made, those items of taxation in the schedule which were most strongly objected to could be dispensed with, and those which were considered by the hon'ble mover of the amendment to be comparatively harmless would form the basis of a system of town duties. There was one remark of the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott's at which he must express surprise, namely, the Hon'ble Colonel's reference to the excess of receipts over expenditure on the police and lighting rates, as showing how well off the Municipality were. Surely it could not be contended that money received on account of police or lighting could be diverted for drainage or other purposes. If there was any excess in the receipts over the expenditure for any branch for which special taxes were levied, the money must either be spent upon the professed objects of the levy, or else must be returned to the people. He would not detain the Council further, as he considered that as already stated by him at the commencement, they merely assented to the general principle of the Bill now, and that any remarks as to the particular items in the schedule would be premature and out of place.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said he would now ask to have the petition of the Chamber of Commerce read.

The Secretary, Mr. Wedderburn, then read the petition, which was a very lengthy document, opposing the levying of town and transit dues.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown said he felt bound to vote against the second reading of this Bill for the reasons which he had already given. He had no desire to put an end to the discussion of this important question, the question of the municipal finances, for it was one of no small difficulty, and one which he thought this Council should endeavour to understand thoroughly before they passed a Bill involving such important consequence as this one. With regard to the Bill itself, he should be the last to consider it in a doctrinaire or factious spirit; but he wished to see a system of taxation which would meet the views of all. He thought the question ought to be how they should square their course best so as to inflict the least possible hardship upon the majority of the community, and above all not to interfere with interests of those who brought their trade to Bombay. He grounded his objection to the second reading of this Bill mainly upon the fact that the necessity for passing a Bill of this kind as in 1866 had disappeared now. In 1866 when the Bill was introduced there were several difficulties to be grappled with which had not now to be met, and the question was now how they were to grapple with the difficulty caused by the vote of the Justices in doing away with the license-tax. He thought that tax might be made less objectionable than it was in its present form, and that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had remarked, it might be combined with a modified form of town duties. He (Mr. Brown) saw no great objection to that, but he said that they must go back unless the Council were disposed to give further time for the consideration of the measure. He really thought that the question of improving the tax proposed by the Bill of 1866, having admittedly fallen through, it was for the Bench of Justices to make out a case for the re-imposition of the tax, and not for the Council to depend upon the mere *ipse dixit* of Mr. Munguldass himself. It might be that Mr. Crawford's budget, which although not before the public, that gentleman had kindly placed before the members of Council called for a large expenditure. But there would be no deficiency if the license-tax had been continued, upon the contrary there would have been a small surplus. If, however, after due consideration and after fresh representation the Bench of Justices should make out a very strong case of necessity, he (Mr. Brown) for one, would consider a modification of the present Bill proposing the "octroi" duties which should be allowed in Bombay—that was with certain modifications. He had no insuperable objection to town dues, but everybody knew what objections there were generally to such a system, and he thought every one knew what objections there were to them. They might perhaps, however in Bombay, meet the case by a system of town duties, which would meet the requirements of the Municipality, but to town duties he had an insuperable objection, and he felt quite sure that this Council might save itself the trouble of passing any Bill that allowed transit duties to be levied, for such a Bill would not be allowed in other quarters. Mr. Munguldass had referred in his speech to the contributions levied for pigeons and such like, but he (Mr. Brown) must say that was no reason why this Council should follow such an objectionable practice, and he certainly did not think the Council would follow the example. If it was said that Bombay's geographical position justified the imposition of such a tax, then Broach, which was the outlet for the cotton grown within its district, might say that it would also tax cotton; and all other places would be doing the same, and where would it stop? The Government of India had been protesting against the levying of transit duties by native princes and states; and with what face could the Legislative Council of Bombay pass a measure of the kind provided for by this Bill? With this short statement of his objection he would vote against the second reading, although he was perfectly prepared to discuss the Bill if it was brought up *de novo* in another one.

The Hon'ble Col. Marriott observed that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had said that the principle of the Bill was this, that it was necessary to provide some taxes in lieu of the license-tax.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that what he stated was that some taxation was needed to meet the deficiency which he considered proved.

Col. Marriott, continuing, said that agreed entirely with the preamble of the Bill as it lay before the Council now, but it did not agree with the Bill as it would be according to the amendment which the introducer of the Bill had given notice of, and that led him (Colonel Marriott) into still more doubt as to what the principle of the Bill was.

The Hon'ble A. H. Campbell said that upon the main question of the principle of the Bill, although it might appear very barbarous on his part to say so, he could not see any great objection to octroi duties upon any principal of political economy. It seemed that a certain sum of money was required, and that means must be provided to meet it. A great deal had been said about transit duties and the levying of them by the princes of India, and that in Bombay it was impossible to impose them without injury to the great trade which passed through the city. He did not know how large the population was, but of the working population there were perhaps 100,000 coolies in Bombay, to whom the Municipality gave good water and good air at an immense cost to itself. These coolies were employed solely for the purposes of the passing trade. There was this difference in the transit duties in Bombay and in other places, that in other places the produce was in the hands of the people permanently, whereas in Bombay it changed hands immediately. Bombay was a great emporium of trade, which certainly was not the case with the territories of native princes and others through whose territories the cotton sent to Bombay passed. Then, again, the profits made did not centre in Bombay at all, they went to England or to the interior of the Mofussil. Of the money brought to Bombay the greater portion had gone, not to people in Bombay, but to persons in the Mofussil who had become immensely richer through the trade thus brought to Bombay. It was not the case with cotton alone, but with every description of produce passing though the island; again a great deal of refuse passed through Bombay. There was a great deal of wool which came to Bombay and had to be cleaned there, and the city provided the water necessary for the purpose as well as the labour, and it was but fair that something should be paid on account thereof. Since he knew Bombay, in 1853, he believed it had been found necessary to forbid the using water within the city for the cleaning of wool which was now carried to Mahim and other places. These 100,000 coolies found employment in the city, and yet it was said they were to remain wholly untaxed. That would not be the case in any other place, however untaxed the labouring population might be in Bombay. He might be misinformed; but as far as he knew, the coolie population were almost entirely untaxed in Bombay. He regarded the levying of transit duties as so much charged for services really rendered, which services would be wholly unnecessary; but for the passing trade with which the classes who had to pay the license-tax were unconnected. If it was necessary to widen the streets on account of the great increase in traffic, that would be caused by the great transit of cotton, and not from the requirements of the people who lived in the street, and yet it was said that those to whom the additional accommodation was thus provided were not to be charged at all. The coolie classes got better wages in Bombay than they could get anywhere else, and good water and good air were provided for them, and yet they contributed nothing, but he would be barbarous enough to make them contribute to the Municipality. He would not, of course, tax them in any appreciable way, but he would make them contribute in a small degree, and he would be so barbarous as to say that rice and ghee should be lightly taxed in the same way that articles required by the poor at home were taxed. As regarded octroi duties what he said was that people mixed up the transit duties and the octroi duties, and the two seemed to be inseparable. In Liverpool not only did cotton pay town duties, but it paid duties on going out, and Bombay was not a port of transit merely, for there was a very considerable quantity of cotton consumed in the island. Now in Liverpool none of the cotton at all that passed through it was manufactured, and it was stored in warehouses, and from thence was taken away. In Bombay there was an immense traffic by means of bullock carts required by the cotton trade, and yet the amount realised from these carts was only something like Rs. 80,000 per year, and even out of that sum a very large proportion fell upon those who kept carriages for the purpose of conveyance. It seemed to him, therefore, considering the enormous wear and tear, and the cost imposed upon the Municipality by the traffic of those carts, that that sum was quite incommensurate with the profits derived by those interested in cotton. Altogether, therefore, he would support the principle, that there was nothing so exceedingly objectionable in the imposition of transit dues for services rendered to those against whom the charge was made. He confessed that he could not see the great hardship in practice. Transit dues were levied in Rajpootana States and in other places, and he did not see why they should not be charged in Bombay. It was not as if India was struggling to get a cotton trade now, for there was ample market for every bale of cotton raised in India, and whether eight annas or one rupee a bale was charged, the cost, which was really very small, would fall upon the growers, and in a measure upon the consumer. If there were such great objections to dues, why did they not object to them in Liverpool? In conclusion, the hon'ble gentleman observed that, looking fairly into the matter, and remembering the service that Bombay rendered to the cotton trade, he did not think any candid man in Manchester would object to the levying of a small duty upon cotton, and he could not conceive that principles of political economy were so unelastic in Bombay that they should not adopt new measures for raising the necessary revenues.

The Honourable the Advocate General said the present Bill was based upon what he took to be an admitted fact, namely, the utter inadequacy of the present municipal income to provide for the necessary and indispensable wants of the city of Bombay. Before, however, he considered the expediency of reimposing taxes which this Council repealed,—he would not say capriciously, but which for good reasons, or with no reasons, the Council repealed in 1865—let him ask, did all contribute to the municipal purse, who ought? Were there any, who ought on sound principles, to contribute toward the ways and means of the Municipality, any in fact besides those who resided within the limit of the city? Now assuming for argument's sake, that many decades ago its inhabitants could alone with any show of reason be called upon to pay for a miserable and inefficient conservancy, and for the fruitless attempts to remove the superfœtation of filth which the wisdom—or lack of wisdom—of the Municipality's predecessors had allowed to accumulate, was there not abundant reason, in the year of grace 1868, for calling upon others to aid in defraying the expenses necessary for preserving and improving the health of the island, and for benefiting those who sojourned in it, and who passed through it? Now whatever any Bengal Civilian or any other Civilian might say or write upon the point, he (the honourable member) maintained, and strenuously so, that Bombay was now regarded by England and by India as an imperial city, that it was used, by reason of its matchless position and its unrivalled harbour for imperial purposes, and, as such, was clearly entitled to a large revenue from the Imperial Revenue. He could not but recollect that several of his honourable friends sitting round that Council table were in the habit of passing many months in each year out of Bombay, and he begged permission, therefore, to call attention to one or two facts connected with it which it was as well to bear in mind. Now the Council were all aware that by the Treaty of Marriage between King Charles the Second, and the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, dated the 25th of June 1661, Alfonsus the VI., King of Portugal, ceded and granted to the Crown of England the port and island of Bombay in full and absolute sovereignty. Well the Crown of England, however, considering the island of Bombay an unprofitable and chargeable possession, transferred it to the East India Company by Letters Patent dated the 27th March 1668. In 1668, the capture of Bantam by the Dutch led to the declaration of the Court of Directors, that in future they would consider Bombay as an independent English settlement, and the seat of the power and trade of the English nation in the East Indies. Now, not to weary the Council with any recapitulation of well known historical facts, he wished to call attention to the circumstance that the present position of Bombay was very different from what it was in 1668, when the Siddee's fleet and army invaded the island and got possession of Mahim, Mazagon, and Sion; and when in fact the Governor and his garrison were besieged in the town and castle; and it was not until the 6th May 1690 that orders were sent from the Governor of Surat to the Siddee to evacuate Bombay, or till the 22nd June, that he quitted the island, and the English again took possession of Mazagon, Mahim, and Sion. Then it was that His Excellency's residence at Parell, and the lands belonging to it, the property of the Jesuits, were forfeited and taken possession of by the Company in consequence of the Jesuits having aided the Siddee in the invasion of the island. Passing on to a later period, namely, one hundred years ago, they still found a vast difference in the position of Bombay from what it was now; Salsette and Bassein with their dependencies had been strongly coveted for some years; and in a letter to the President and Council of Bombay, of 18th March 1768, the Directors said—"We recommend to you in the strongest manner, to use your endeavours upon every occasion that may offer to obtain these places which we should esteem a valuable acquisition. We cannot directly point out the mode of doing it, but rather wish they could be obtained by purchase than war." In the following year the Directors expressed high approbation of an attempt to obtain them by negotiation, and added—"Salsette and Bassein with their dependencies and the Mahrattas' proportion of the Surat provinces, were all that we seek for on that side of India. These are the objects you are to have in view in all your treaties, negotiations, and military operations—and that you must be ever watchful to obtain." On the 12th December 1774, a considerable force set out from Bombay; it carried by assault the principal fort in Salsette on the 28th, and without further opposition, took possession of the island. And now let him ask was the geographical position of Bombay any more than was the geographical position of Alexandria or of Constantinople, attributable to a mere accident? Was British power in India the result of mere caprice or fortune, or could it not, nay must it not, be ascribed to a far higher ground than trade? The grant by the king of Portugal spoke for itself, and was for an object directly connected with the regal power of England, and whatever events had happened in the interim, Bombay, more especially since 1858, had been, and was now, used by England and the Government of India for great and undoubted imperial purposes. He might here remark, that when the island came into the possession of the Crown of England, the population was estimated at 10,000 persons, and a large portion of these dwelt in the northern part, at Mahim, then of much greater comparative importance than it was now. The numbers shown by the last census taken on the 1st February—which would probably be taken in February—1864, were 816,562, and the forthcoming census would, in the opinion of many, show a much higher return than even that. Now he thought it was very clear that the health and the maintenance of the health of the island was of the utmost importance to England and to India. It would be in the recollection of some honourable members of the Council that in 1861 a regiment of troops, under the command of the late Major Richards, was landed in Bombay from China. It was quartered between the Boree Bunder Railway Station and the Castle, and was in perfect health when it landed, but from defective sanitation twenty or thirty persons belonging to it died in a few days from cholera; and he might mention that he spoke from personal knowledge of that fact, for he visited the troops when they were dying in the hospital in the Marine Lines, and it was not until they were removed to Nassick that the dreadful scourge ceased among them. Now, there were troops constantly being brought to Bombay by the transports. These troops used the Vehar water and the municipal roads, and employed those very necessary individuals, the halalcores. And why should the expense of all this be borne, by the city of Bombay. To go back only to what took place last year, the municipal road and the Vehar water were used to an enormous extent for the fitting out of the Abyssinian expedition. When Bombay was thus used for what all must admit to be purely imperial purposes, it was only fit the imperial revenue should contribute towards the expenses of the Municipality, and unless His Excellency could hold out very strong and confident hopes that they might expect a subsidy from the Government of India, he (Mr. Bayley) feared they had nothing to do, but to reimpose town dues of some sort or other. Now what objection was there to the reimposition of these duties? The Council had been recently told that the Kurracheeites were, as regarded municipal spirit, far in advance of the people of Bombay. For the last fifteen years, Kurrachee had had town duties, and quoting from statements made by Major Lambert, who was the President of the Kurrachee Municipality, in a report, dated the 28th August 1866, and he (the Advocate General) found that Major Lambert said that the town duties in Kurrachee had realised nearly two lacs a year out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,32,000 or Rs. 2,36,000. Without town dues, Major Lambert said, they could do but little more than pay for their police, and would have to cease all attempts at conservancy, and let the roads remain in a state of nature. Now there was the experience of the working of town dues during the last fifteen years, and they were not objected to in Kurrachee, either by European or native members of the Municipality. And what had been the case in Bombay? he believed they had existed there for a considerable number of years. When the Municipal Bill was introduced into the Council, it actually contained clauses for the re-imposition of town duties. The Bill was brought in by Mr. Cassels at the suggestion of the Municipality, but for some unexplained reasons the town dues were knocked on the head and the license-tax imposed instead. Now they had had the benefit of hearing a petition from the Chamber of Commerce read to them. There were one or two words in it that he caught which seemed rather unparliamentary. He meant the expressions "barbarous," &c., and must say that the whole document did appear to him to be the result of the labours of one individual. The expressions smacked very much of his friend Mr. James Taylor's phraseology, for he thought he detected many remarks and turns of speech which he had had the good fortune to hear sometimes in the Justices' meetings the orations which Mr. Taylor was occasionally in the habit of treating the Bench of Justices. Now that petition requested His Excellency's Council to throw out the Bill altogether. Did the petitioners give any valid reason for that request, did they say that the taxation was not required? He (Mr. Bayley) thought not. They merely went on the ground that all transit and town duties are improper and objectionable, and they said that the Council should negative the bill, but they did not say how the money for next year was to be provided. Allusion has been made to the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for next year, and he would take occasion to read one or two passages from it which would show that even with the strictest economy there were over three lacs of rupees to be provided. Mr. Brown called that a trifle, but he (Mr. Bayley) considered it a very great deal of money, whether it referred to a private individual or to a Municipality. (Hear, hear.) He said that from the perusal of these estimates—and they had always found Mr Crawford very correct in his figures—they would find that some mode of taxation would have to be provided; and although Mr. Brown opposed the levying of town dues, he pointed out no substitute. At the present time a committee of the Bench of Justices, of which committee he had the honour to be President, was sitting in conjunction with the Finance Committee, for the purpose of seeing whether any retrenchment could be made in the Municipal Establishments, but so far as they had yet gone they had been rather surprised to find the extent to which the Commissioner had already reduced his establishment; and at present the committee were not prepared to advise the smallest reduction in it whilst the present incumbents held office. He hoped that before long the committee would finish their labours and present their report of the Bench of Justices. With reference to the proposed expenditure for 1869, they found at page two of the Commissioner's Budget that the estimated current expenditure for 1869 was Rs. 28,82,459. While the estimated income from all sources was Rs. 32,29,833, leaving Rs. 3,47,374 wherewith to pay debts, including Rs. 2,99,943, the sinking fund on interest on the loans already raised. The report added—"No new work of any kind are proposed for 1869, whether from current revenue or loan. The works already sanctioned and in hand will be completed from the balance available from the loans raised last year. Expenditure is otherwise restricted to the ordinary current cost of conservancy." Now he would here call the attention of the Council to the question of the absolute necessity of the imposition of town dues. It was shown that the cost of the Health Department was upwards of seven lacs of rupees in 1867, and in 1868 it had been upwards of six lacs, but the reduction was so great and satisfactory, that the estimated cost for 1869 was reduced to Rs. 4,88,992. Now he found that the cost of the roads in Bombay in 1863 was Rs. 1,33,618; in 1865 Rs. 13,52,844, in 1867 upwards of Rs. 5,00,000, in 1868 Rs. 4,30,000, whilst for 1869 the cost was estimated at Rs. 3,25,000, so that upon both of these very expensive departments—the Health Department and the Road Department—there was a most considerable reduction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brown called the hon'ble member to order, submitting that the document that was being quoted from was not before the Council.

His Excellency ruled that the Advocate General was in order.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General observed that those were the only figures he intended to trouble the Council with, but he thought it was shown that there was a necessity for the taxation proposed, even after these reductions had been made. Colonel Marriott appeared to express his inability to understand what the principle of the Bill was, and to say that it was different from the one which came before the Council in 1866, but there was the same need for the money now that there was then, and the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's motion was intended to meet the circumstances which had arisen since then. He (Mr. Bayley) therefore ventured to express the hope that the Council would by a considerable majority affirm the second reading of this bill. By doing that, he did not apprehend the Council would be tying themselves to any of these *quasi* imperial imposts on cotton, or opium, because if they did that, he thought it would very likely endanger the assent to the measure of His Excellency. He had seen it suggested that His Excellency the Governor General might assent to one portion of the Bill, and not to another, but he (Mr. Bayley) apprehended that under the 40th section of the Indian Councils' Act, that could not be done, and that a Bill must either be accepted on rejected in its entirety, although, that high authority might give his assent, or withhold it, to any measure. With these remarks, and seeing there was no valid reason why town duties should not be levied, he trusted they would carry the second reading and thus affirm the principle of the Bill in a modified form.

His Excellency the President—I consider that the details of the schedule are not now under consideration. If the second reading of the Bill is agreed to, the assent of the Council is to a certain extent given to it, but when the measure comes under consideration in detail items can be struck out in the schedule, or others substituted for them. I should like, before the matter goes to the vote upon a question of such great importance, to offer one or two observations. First of all with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, I cannot agree with him, that the principle to which we shall give our assent by agreeing to the second reading of the Bill will be as limited as he says. He states that the only principle involved is, that it is necessary to provide certain additional funds for the Municipality of Bombay, to supply the place of other means which are now lapsing. But that cannot be said to be the principle of this Bill, because the same thing would apply to any other Bill, involving taxation. It seems to me that the principle involved here is this, that this Council assents to the abolition of direct for indirect taxation. It is stated in the preamble of the Bill, as proposed in the amendment, that the necessity for the measure arises from the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality caused by the lapsing at the end of this year of a certain direct tax, and that whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for municipal purposes within the city of Bombay, it is enacted that a direct form of taxation, chiefly affecting the richer classes, should be replaced by indirect taxes affecting the masses of the population. Now, I think that beyond that, the assenting of this Council to the second reading of the Bill involves another question, which is that these taxes are to be in the nature of octroi duties, and also that besides articles of consumption, goods in transit are to be liable to certain levies. I say I think these two principles are involved in the second reading of the Bill, and I do think this Council will do well to ponder ere they admit either of them. The Hon'ble Mr. Campbell has said that he does not see any objection to octroi duties. Now, it seems to me that such taxes are most objectionable, inasmuch as they are duties upon the necessaries of life, and certainly if we are to adhere to the usual principles of taxation we shall find that one of the cardinal principles, admitted almost everywhere, is that you are not to place taxes upon the necessaries of life. But even if you do not adopt such a principle of taxation, there is this objection to octroi duties, that the amount of duty charged on any particular article does not represent the full amount which the consumer has to pay in consequence. I believe it is calculated that for every centime paid for octroi in Paris, the inhabitants of that city have to pay five centimes, as octroi duties are found to be an excuse for all kinds of increased charges against the consumer, and as trade becomes thrown into the hands of particular classes of people from the necessity for those engaged in trade to be capitalists. The actual amount of octroi levied affords but an inadequate idea of what the public really have to pay on account of such imposts. Another great evil is, that of all the forms of taxation the system of octroi duties is the most expansive, and when once the power is given to a Municipality to levy certain taxes of the kind, although they begin with moderate imposts, they almost invariably go on until they have imposed the highest possible amount [illegible]. I think that nothing but a very great emergency would ever justify the Legislature in having recourse to this species of taxation in order to supply the wants of the Municipality. At the same time I will not say that it is impossible that such an emergency will arise, or that the great public works referred to are not necessary, or that octroi duties might not under special circumstances be justified. But as to the levying of transit dues I entirely disagree with Mr. Campbell, for I can find no justification whatever for such an impost, and I can see no way by which this Government could agree to such a system. This Government has been informed by the Government of India, that that Government have been using their utmost influence to induce the native Governments of India to abolish transit dues in their territories; yet we are now asked to put the power of levying these same dues into the hands of the Bombay Municipality. That is to say, we are to give them power, under which a bale of goods, which—thanks to the exertions of the Government of India—has passed free of transit dues through the whole of India, and has run the gauntlet of all the native States, is on its arrival in Bombay to be charged transit dues. I have a greater objection to the transit dues than to all the octroi duties together. When Mr. Campbell says that the dues may very well be paid by those who are to benefit by them, why the same may be said of every great town, and there is not a railway company in any place to which a Municipality would not in the same way be entitled to say "You are bringing goods here for your own use, and we are entitled to levy dues on you." I believe that by allowing the introduction of the transit dues you would be commencing a system which would prove one of the greatest and most serious impediments to trade; for a constant liability to pay the transit dues would be the almost inevitable result of admitting such a principle here; and I believe you would soon see them levied over half the country. Now something has been said with reference to the levying of town dues in London and Liverpool, and I may perhaps be permitted to say that I have had considerable opportunity of knowing something about the working of town dues in Liverpool, for I sat upon two select committees of the House of Commons, and heard all that could be said on either side of the question. Now one would think from what has been said to-day, that the Liverpool town dues are readily agreed to if not indeed approved of, but it is beyond my power to explain fully the immense amount of hotblood created between Manchester and Liverpool consequent on the levying of town dues in Liverpool. The levying of town dues in Liverpool was originally granted to one of the great families of England, now represented by Lord Sefton, who sold his rights in the matter to the Corporation of Liverpool, by which body a very large income was made out of them. The dues have grown to a very large yearly revenue, something like £100,000 or £150,000, and they are in the nature of private property. No one would suppose that if at the present day Parliament was asked to allow the levying of town dues in Liverpool that the application would be granted. But the right to levy the tax being in the nature of private property, the duties could only be got rid of by compensation being made to the Corporation of Liverpool for abandoning such a large income. But then comes the question, Where is the large sum that would be required to come from, from the State or from whom, for three or four millions sterling would be required? It was the difficulty of raising this large sum that prevented any interference with the Liverpool dues, and that being so, I think it will not be difficult to understand why these town duties have so long existed in Liverpool. I can only say that the committee, on the subject of which I was chairman, examined representatives from the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Coventry, all of which towns complained of the effects on town dues on trade, and it was only our inability to deal with the matter that prevented the Liverpool town dues being got rid of. Then as to the levying of town dues in London there is a great difference between introducing such taxes *de novo* and those which have long existed If the question had lately come before the House of Commons, however, for the first time, as to whether duties on coals and wine should be imposed so as to enable the city of London to carry on certain works and improvements, I am quite sure those duties never would have been allowed. As it is, if coals are taken one mile beyond the thirty miles radii of London, the duty which has been levied on them by the city of London has to be paid back. That shows that in the opinion of Parliament, if town duties are allowed at all, they should only be levied from those who benefit by the proceeds. I would only add that the reason urged for the adoption of this Bill by the framers as shown in the original preamble is that "whereas it is necessary to provide additional funds for the construction of the drainage works, improvements of the water supply, and other permanent municipal improvements within the city of Bombay;" and the amended preamble states that "whereas it is necessary to provide funds for the deficiency in the revenue of the Municipality of Bombay caused by the extinction of the License Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings imposed by virtue of Section XCVII. of the Bombay Municipal Act (Bombay) Act II. of 1865, the duration of which terminates on the 31st December 1868," &c. It may be that the License Tax is oppressive upon certain classes, and the amount so raised might be reduced and supplemented by something perhaps in the shape of octroi duties, but there is a wide distinction between that course and telling us at once that you will under no circumstances whatever re-enact any part of the License Tax. I think it may be perfectly possible, as has been suggested by my honourable friend, Mr. Ellis, to make a combination of the two, so that the Municipality can obtain sufficient money to meet the requirements of the Municipal Commissioner without asking for these three lacs of town dues. I think that can be done, without imposing anything in the nature of transit dues which I think involves a most objectionable principle, for it is one which takes the burden from the richer classes and throws it on the shoulders of the lower orders, as they have to pay dues on articles of consumption. I have made these observations in the hope that the mover of the Bill will carefully consider those points before the Bill comes before the Council again; and that when it does come on again, I shall not find myself in the position of having to give my own direct negative to the Bill, which I certainly should feel bound to do to the Bill in its present form.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass said that after the strong opinion of His Excellency he was afraid there would not be much good in his proceeding with the Bill, but he might say that, whatever might be the position of affairs in London and Liverpool with regard to town dues, the present feeling of native society in Bombay was such that people were in favour of indirect taxation, and he thought that the best system was that contained in the Bill now before the Council. It had been said that the Government of India was opposed to the levying of octroi and town duties, and that the Governor-General would perhaps veto the Bill even if it passed through the Council. He (Mr. Munguldass) did not apprehend such a result. They know the Viceroy most reluctantly gave his assent to the Municipal Act of 1865, which repealed the town duties, and imposed the license-tax. On that occasion the Government of India wrote to the Bombay Government in the following terms:—

"With reference to this apparent uncertainty as to the income to be expected from the new taxes, and the future assets of the Municipality, and to that part of the Bill by which the town duties have been abolished, it appears to the Governor-General that before any such change was introduced, a searching enquiry should have been insisted on, regarding the operation of the town duties, and the probable returns to be expected from the licenses, and that it would have been better if the Bill had left it to the Justices to carry out the reform according to the original intention of the select committee."

They had seen that in Kurrachee the system worked well, and he (Mr. Munguldass) did not press for transit duties. Cotton certainly ought to pay something towards the municipal taxation of the city; it remained upon the Esplanade of Bombay for eight or nine months in the year, and the city was put to expense on account of it, inasmuch as it had to keep up a large police force and fire brigade. With regard to what His Excellency had urged, it might perhaps be a more preferable mode of raising the taxation required, but he (Mr. Munguldass) had not thought about it. The change which had been proposed in the amendment could not be part of the Bill until the Bill was considered by the Council in detail. His Excellency's opinion would have very great weight with the Council as well as with the Bench, and as to cotton he (Mr. Munguldass) knew that might was right, and that even if it had been carried in the Council that cotton should be taxed a deputation would have gone up to protest against it.

The Council then divided on the question as to whether the Bill should be read a second time, when the ayes were—The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Campbell, the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Sir Jowan Singjee; while the noes were—The Hon'bles Colonel Marriott, A. Brown, and D. Sassoon.

The ayes, therefore, had it, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass intimated that he intended to bring forward the Bill at the next meeting of the Council, as he did not wish it to encumber the files any longer. He moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General intimated his intention to move an amendment to the Bill that a tax on grain be levied.

The further consideration was then adjourned to the next meeting of the Council.

PUBLIC FERRIES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the Bill to amend the law relating to public ferries in the presidency of Bombay was read a third time and passed.

The Council, which sat for nearly four hours, then adjourned.

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS AT POONA.

We ("Deccan Herald" of Oct. 9) have been favoured by an eye-witness with the following account of the review of the troops yesterday afternoon before His Excellency the Governor. The whole of the troops were under the command of Major General Raines, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, and were drawn up in one long line in three brigades, extending from the Ball Court at Ghorpoorie to the road running between the two race-courses to Sholapore, the whole distance being about a mile. The cavalry brigade were on the right, under the command of Brigadier Gaye, R.A., and were composed of A. E. R. H. A., C. E. R. H. A., 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry. The second brigade, under Brigadier Pratt, C.B., consisted of D. 18 R. A., 96th Regiment, 3rd N. I., and Sappers and Miners. The third brigade, under Brigadier Halliday, was composed of 5-25 R. A., 5-5 R. A., 12th Madras N. I., and 24th Bombay N. I. His Excellency the Governor was received by General Raines with a royal salute, and afterwards His Excellency and the General, accompanied by His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore and a brilliant and numerous staff, rode down the line. The troops then marched past in grand divisions most steadily; this was followed by the cavalry brigade at the gallop; the whole then formed mass of columns right in front, facing the Roman Catholic chapel, wheeled into line of contiguous columns to the left, the second brigade at quarter distance in support, and deployed into line. The first brigade then advanced by regiments in line in échelon, covered by the guns of the three batteries of the Royal Artillery of the left and right. The lines were then halted, and opened fire by companies, and a tremendous fusilade and cannonade was kept up. Suddenly the alarm, "Look out for cavalry!" was sounded, and the whole of the infantry formed square. After dispersing the enemy, the two regiments of cavalry were let slip and made splendid charges, annihilating what remained of the enemy. The whole of the troops were then formed into line on their original alignment, open ranks, and advanced in review order, halted, and gave His Excellency a royal salute, after which they were marched to quarters. The number of spectators exceeded that of any day at the races. The Grand Stand was crowded from top to botton; all the native chiefs of distinction were present, and every one was pleased and satisfied at the military spectacle presented to them, which was excellently carried out.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th October.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

Theft.—Runga Chimnajee pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of silver, belonging to Atmarao Tata, and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

Trespass.—Lalla Topun was fined in the sum of two rupees, for trespassing on the line at railway gate No. 6 when the train was about to pass.

An unexpected scene in a Play.—During the performances of *Foul Play* at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on August 25, six sheriffs' officers came on the stage after the second act to arrest Mr. Harkins, one of the actors, against whom a warrant of arrest had been granted in the morning by Judge Barnard, at the suit of Mr. Lloyd the lessee of the theatre. Mr. Harkins escaped out of the theatre through the orchestra. It does not appear that any violent resistance was offered to the officers of the law, but before the curtain rose for the third act, several shots were heard. Two persons fell—Stephen Wilson, an old nightman, and a boy named Chamberlain. The boy was reported to be in a dying state, and Wilson was dangerously wounded. The play went on as if nothing had occurred, Mr. Little performing the part that Harkins was to have played.

Scratching "the Earl."—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. Henry Padwick has written the following letter to the Jockey Club:—"Doncaster, Sept. 8.—My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with much regret that I am induced to trouble you on a personal matter: but as an owner of racehorses for nearly 30 years, I feel that I have some claim on your consideration having been made the subject of much abuse and imputations cast on me with reference to circumstances which occurred on the late Derby and forthcoming St. Leger. I have therefore, respectfully to request you will cause a strict investigation to be made into all the circumstances in any way relating to the striking of the Earl out of the above mentioned races, and I readily tender you every facility in my power to render the investigation as searching and complete as possible.—I have the honour to remain yours most obediently, Henry Padwick."

The Chassepot—A sad accident has just taken place at the camp of Sathonay, near Lyons, and one which shows an amount of carelessness which is quite unaccountable. It is bad enough for a poor sportsman to drag his gun after him through a hedge and so meet his death, but for an inspector of arms to shoot a couple of men is almost incredible. And yet a captain of artillery who was examining a Chassepot which had something wrong with the lock, could load the weapon with ball cartridge, place it on a table, and, whilst inspecting it, fire it off. The ball wounded a corporal and a private in the leg; the private bled to death in no time, but the corporal is not much damaged. As for the officer, who was stooping over the Chassepot, he received a violent kick in the face and is of course greatly affected at the accident.—*Army and Navy Gazette, September 5.*

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THE SALT DUTIES.

(*Indian Daily News, Oct. 3.*)

It is quite true that the Financial Minister has under consideration the salt duties, with a view of forming a judgment as to whether those duties may not be equalized, or nearly equalized, throughout India—instead of remaining in their present anomalous condition—a condition under which the rack-rented cultivators, and, generally speaking, poverty-stricken ryots of Bengal pay a higher duty on the salt they consume than do either the very-well-off village communities of Bombay, or the rapidly-becoming-wealthy cultivators of the Madras Presidency. A different rate of duty prevails in every gubernatorial division of India. That in Bengal is higher than that in Madras or than that levied in Bombay—is, in fact, the highest rate in India. These, the rate in the North-West Provinces, is not the same as that in the Punjab, nor as those in Oudh and the Central Provinces; while in the Punjab there are two, if not more, rates of duty! There is no room to doubt that under the existing system or rather absence of any general and uniform system much fiscal inequity obtains; nor any [illegible] whatever that the ryots of Bengal Proper, [illegible] cultivating class of India, has been [illegible] [heav]iest sufferers. Now that the [illegible] indefatigable Sir Richard Tem[illegible] the question in hand, we may [illegible] brought forward, in a manner [illegible] the attention its importance de[illegible] [Im]perial Legislative Council, during [illegible] season. There is, however, nei[illegible] nor chance of any reduction being [illegible] of the Hill tribes as suggested [illegible] [W]estern contemporary. Those wild, [illegible] ng desperadoes, require—that is, [illegible] rved out to them periodically—a [illegible] Grape peppering and salting, [illegible] obtainment of their supply of the [illegible] ent at less than the almost nominal [illegible]—two and four annas per maund—[illegible] on the quantities they obtain from [illegible] Punjab territories.

AFFAIRS IN MUSCAT.

(*Sindian, Oct. 3.*)

We intimated the other day that intelligence had reached us that the state of affairs in Muscat is not satisfactory, and that apprehensions existed of trouble even at Bunder Abbas. We now learn that Captain Ross, Political Resident at Gwadur, has applied for a quantity of ammunition, and we are also in a position to give the following particulars relative to the aspect of affairs in Oman itself.

Imaum Syud Salim's position is very critical, and his capital is threatened by an attack more formidable than that made under his uncle Syud Toorkee twelve months ago. There is, in fact, a general uprising in the interior, and the Sultan's rule is growing weaker daily. The Henavi and several other powerful tribes headed by Syud [illegible] (the Imaum's brother-in-law) [illegible] standard of revolt, and [illegible] declare that they will not have [illegible] any longer. But now that [illegible] and money, the Imaum may [illegible] throne if he acts vigorously; [illegible] he is very likely to attain [illegible] usual policy which lies in buy[illegible] chiefs as he did when Syud [illegible] But already the insur[illegible] confidence by the easy capture [illegible] about 36 miles northwest of [illegible] the Imaum's summer residence [illegible] by Asan-bin-Ghes, at [illegible] of the 20th August, when [illegible] no opposition. Thus em[illegible] are marching with daily in[illegible] Muscat. His Highness is [illegible] my by twenties and thirties, [illegible] detachment comes in another de[illegible] will, in all probability, have a [illegible] only to oppose to his brother-in-law. He can depend solely upon some thirty or forty Beloochees in his garrison who defended it last September when Syud Toorkee attempted to seize the town. There are about 700 British subjects in the place, and Banians and Khojahs are to be seen busily engaged night and day in removing their goods to the shipping in harbour. Many people have abandoned their homes, and are living with their families on board of *buggalows*. They did the same thing in the late Musnaah affair. Our subjects are complaining bitterly of the insecurity of life and property in Muscat, and of the expense and loss they are put to every now and then by having to seek safety elsewhere. The British Government, it is feared, made a great mistake when they recognised the reigning Imaum, during whose rule Oman must be in a chronic state of anarchy. But is not our policy to interfere actively in Muscat affairs, although in 1861, when Syud Toorkee aimed to achieve the independence of the town of Sobae, he was, with the assistance of the Political Resident, seized by his brother Syud Thoweynee and thrown into one of the forts of Muscat, where he was loaded with chains and treated so cruelly that he was sinking fast when the British Government interceded, and on promising that he would live peaceably and attempt no rebellion, he was released. He kept his promise, residing quietly in Muscat, until his brother was murdered, when he flew to arms to punish his parricide nephew, Synd Salim; but recollecting his agreement, he gave himself up at Muttra to Colonel Pelly in September of last year and was taken to Bombay in the *Octavia*, and is now living there in exile on a yearly stipend of 700 dollars paid by Syud Salim.

In 1819 Imaum Syud, an old and steadfast ally of the British, applied to Government for assistance to drive the Wahabees from his dominions and to support him against the piratical raids of that tribe. The appeal was attended to, and a military and naval expedition, under William Grant Keir, was sent to Jalaan, and after a short but well contested campaign the Wahabees were subdued, and peace in Oman followed for years afterwards. From that date Muscat began to reap the fruits of British industry and enterprise until the reign of the present Sultan since which the trade of Muscat has been decaying rapidly. The moral support which the British Government, who have recognised Syud Salim as the ruler of the country, may exercise without impropriety would be sufficient if a man-of-war were kept constantly on the station. At present the people seem to think that the British care nothing for the place.

ON TRIAL.—GOOD SOCIETY.

(*Tomahawk, Sept. 12.*)

The proceedings were resumed this morning before a crowded audience.

The Honourable Burt Lollpop was the next witness. On being summoned, he requested that he might be accommodated with a chair, and explained to the Commissioners that he did not think he was equal to the effort of standing up.

On this request being complied with, he said: He was a member of good society. He thought he knew everybody. He went out a good deal. He could not say why. Supposed it was because it was the correct thing. Yes, he could say how he spent his day. His fellow called him at one. (The witness here protested that the examination "bored" him extremely, and wanted to know how long it was going to last. Being, however, rebuked by the Chairman, and pressed upon the point, he said:) He took his breakfast attired in a dressing-gown and smoking-cap. Had the "Post" and "Times" to read, but was not in the habit of looking at them. They bored him very much, especially the telegrams. He dressed before three, and then strolled into the club. This was the worst part of the day, and sometimes it bored him dreadfully. When it was very insupportable he went into Truefitt's and had his hair brushed. Later he did the park. He flattered himself his turnout was correct. Driving it bored him awfully too. Drove it because it was the thing. Dined somewhere or other at eight. Yes, he often dined at the Club. Dinner cost him about £1 15s. Thought it was dear, but supposed it was the thing. After that, dressed for the evening. Went to several houses where he had invites. Did not know why he went. Hated girls awfully. Thought evening parties the worst bores he knew of. Liked Lady Yamflash's "at-homes" best. They were so crammed that he never was bored by having to go upstairs. Stood on the first flight for five-and-twenty minutes, and then left. Went to Lady Yamflash's because it was the thing. Did about five hours each night in this way. Was free at about half-past two. Looked in at the Blackington and played a little. Once lost £1,280 at *humbug*. That bored him slightly. No, it did not bore him so much, because the Chempseys always had their claret too cold and asked one at seven o'clock. His usual hour of going to bed was four. Considered that his day was well spent. Would like to know how the Commissioners proposed to improve upon it. He had no ambition. Belived he was intended to take the family seat some day. Confessed he did not see it. Thought the House of Commons a vulgar place. Had no predilection for any profession. If he had to choose he could not fix upon anything. He thought he would rather drive a Hansom. Chose that because there seemed less bore about it than about anything else. One would not have to get down, and if one wanted to talk, one had only to open the hole. The witness here refused to proceed with his evidence and retired apparently much exhausted.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

It has long been a source of surprise to the commercial world that no telegraphic communication exists between our Oriental possessions and Australia, even though five years have elapsed since the completion of our agencies of telegraphic correspondence with India. Since 1860 statistics have been collected, estimates prepared, and plans proposed from time to time for the promotion of this most important project; but the policy of the Government has rendered all the efforts of private enterprise unavailing. A brief sketch of the history of the negotiations regarding this subject may not be uninteresting at the present time. In 1861 several of the colonies voted subsidies to the amount of 23,000*l.*, and further steps were taken to increase the amount to 35,000*l.*, to lay a submarine line between Java and Sydney. The Government of Victoria, finding that the other colonial Governments were dilatory in their action resolved on acting for themselves alone, and suggested that if the Home Government would find one half of the necessary subsidy the Government of Victoria would contribute the rest. With this suggestion the Treasury refused to comply. Early in 1862 a proposal was advanced for a Rangoon and Singapore telegraph with stations at Tavoy and Penang. The capital was to be 450,000*l.*, and the subsidy required was 50,000*l.* This project also failed, and when a fresh plan was suggested later in the year the Treasury declined altogether to consider it. In July, 1862, the statement of the promoters of the Anglo-Australian and China Telegraph was drawn up. The works proposed were:—1. A cable from Rangoon to Singapore. 2. A cable from Singapore to Hongkong, *via* Sarawak, Labuan, and Manilla, or *via* Saigon. 3. The extension of the Dutch lines which connect Singapore with Batavia and the east end of Java to the terminus of the telegraph system in Australia, the total cost of the whole work being estimated at 2,250,000*l.* In 1863 the whole question was again laid before the Secretary of State for India, the Queensland Government having consented to co-operate with the other Australian Governments. They preferred, however, that the cable should be carried from Port Essington to the colonies rather than by cables along the coast. Four routes were suggested for the land line:—1. Port Augusta, by Stuart's route to the Victoria river, Cambridge Gulf. 2. Port Augusta, *via* Cooper's-creek or Carpentaria, by Bucke's or M'Kinlay's route, and thence to Port Essington or Cambridge Gulf. 3. Port Augusta to King George's Sound and Western Australia to the neighbourhood of Exmouth Bay. 4. Moreton Bay to Port Essington or Cambridge Gulf. The total cost of the land line and cable for the Australian and Java sections would, it was urged, cost only 450,000*l.*, as against 1,100,000*l.*, the estimate for a cable round the coast to Brisbane. This plan was submitted to the India-office as well as a fresh proposition for the laying of the Rangoon and Singapore section. Strange to say the application was not entertained, though the chain of telegraph was almost complete from England to Rangoon, though Australia and Holland were willing to give financial aid, and though the Indian Government a short time before was contemplating laying a Rangoon and Singapore cable at its own risk. Why the Home Government has so long discouraged the enterprise is inexplicable, for the importance of its completion cannot be overrated.—*Times, September 9.*

THE NEW "ROAD STEAMER."

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 9.*)

The advantages of drawing loads on common roads by steam instead of horse power are, under certain circumstances, so great that efforts have been frequently made during the past few years to produce a good and practical traction engine for this purpose. All these attempts have been to some extent frustrated by two difficulties which until recently appeared almost insuperable. The difficulties consist in the facts, first, that the jar caused by a rough road is so injurious to the machinery and wheels of the engine that they require continual repair and renewal; secondly, that if this evil be counterbalanced by making the locomotive of great size and weight the injury to the road becomes proportionally great, and an objection of a very formidable nature thus becomes established. Until the beginning of this year it seemed as though the choice must lie between carts and horses on the one hand, and the cost of constant repair of engines and roads on the other. But Mr. Thomson, a civil engineer of Edinburgh, has at last succeeded in producing an engine which, to judge from the success which has already attended some very remarkable trials of it, promises a solution of the difficulties. Mr. Thomson had been requested by some friends in the island of Java to obtain for them a road locomotive for the conveyance of sugar from some of the large estates to the port of Tourabaga. The result of his inquiries after such an engine was not satisfactory. All those which he inspected appeared to fail in the important respects of durability and non injury to the roads. The idea then occurred to him of fitting stout india-rubber tires to the wheels of the engine, and thus to overcome the jar and injury alike to roads and locomotive. The application was but the development of a principle which Mr. Thomson has already applied to the wheels of the platform trucks at railway stations with good results. The preliminary trials of the traction engine fitted with these tires were eminently successful. It was at once perceived that the machinery and road became by this simple device exempt from injury. The "steamer" as Mr. Thomson calls it, practically runs along on a self-laid tramway of india-rubber. The Java engine was of three-horse power (nominal), but the bite of the wheels was so excellent and their smoothness and ease of motion were so great that it was found possible to take some liberties with the engine of a very curious nature. Among other things it was made to cross a field of soft grass, to run through a field covered with loose earth to the depth of about two feet, to travel over beds of broken flint, and to drag a huge boiler, which weighed with its truck nearly thirteen tons, up an incline of one in twelve. These feats were accomplished with the greatest ease, the locomotive appearing to float along without any symptom of distress. The trials were continued for several weeks with uniform success, and in the end some other "road steamers" were in course of construction. Two of these have recently been tried in Edinburgh and Leith, in presence of a large company of Engineers and others. One of the engines is intended for carrying coals in Derbyshire over nine miles of road with inclines of one in twelve; the other is designed for the transport of coffee in Ceylon. The former is of ten-horse power (nominal), weight eight tons, and has india-rubber tires fifteen inches wide and five inches thick. It was built to draw weights of only fifteen tons, but the following are among its actual performances:—It was run out to a colliery twelve miles from Edinburgh, drawing a train of four waggons, each weighing 2 tons 15 cwt. At the colliery each waggon received a load of 5¼ tons of coals, so that the whole train (including the engine) weighed forty tons. With this load the steamer—looking like some luggage train which had escaped from a station—travelled with perfect ease along a road having inclines of one in sixteen until it reached the city. There it threaded its way deftly and surely between the streams of omnibuses, cabs, carts, &c., which form the staple of the ordinary traffic, and which were more numerous than usual in consequence of some games which were going on, and because it was a Saturday afternoon. The train sped its way satisfactorily over long beds of broken flints, through barriers put up for road-mending, down steep streets and round sharp corners, the train of ninety feet following the engine as surely and implicitly as the tail of a serpent follows its head. In some cases the curves were so sharp and close together that the train assumed the form of a letter S. Passing from Junction into Bonnington road the angle was so acute that the train had to double back upon itself. Leith-street has a steep and crooked descent, down which the train passed with ease; and finally, the train had to pass into a very narrow lane and enter the gates of the works where it was to deliver its coals. The whole performance was a very conclusive one as far as the tractive powers of the engine and the control of the train were concerned. There only remains to notice the remarkable way in which the india-rubber tires pass over obstacles without injuring them—without even displacing them, and without injury to themselves. Thus a potato and carrot which were purposely laid in the path of the engine were passed over uncrushed; beds of loose flints were undisturbed; nor was any incision or permanent dent made in the tires by the sharpest stones. Professor Archer, in a paper which he read upon the subject before the British Association, aptly compares these tires to the cushioned feet of an elephant or camel, and it is probable that the tires would prove scarcely more destructible. The India-rubber tires have been tried over roads slippery with frost and ice and wet with complete success.

These engines promise to present some important applications. Seeing that they not only are not destructive of roads, but even independent of them, they may probably be usefully applied for agricultural purposes. And it is scarcely necessary to point out that they may have some important military applications. A few of these engines working up the "Col de Balaclava" might have saved many lives in the Crimean winter of 1854, and the increased weight of siege ordnance would now give to an engine of this sort an importance which it could not then have possessed.

WAS SHAKSPEARE A SOLDIER?

(*Pall Mall Gazette, September 11*).

Was Shakspeare ever a soldier? Such is the title which one of our best known literary antiquarians, Mr. W. J. Thoms, has prefixed to one of three little "Notelets on Shakspeare," lately republished. The question is not new. But we are not sure that it has received full attention, in spite of all the minuteness with which the poet's scanty biography has been studied of late years, and supplemented out of the inquirers' own imagination.

* * * * *

Now that Shakspeare was an actor we all know. The external evidence that he was a soldier is slight no doubt, but it is singular; and this constitutes the curious part of Mr. Thoms's "Notelet." Let us condense it for our purpose, which is to stimulate inquiry, not to satisfy it.

William Shakspeare married at the age of nineteen in 1584, had twins born to him in February, 1585, and they were christened at Stratford. The next fact known of him afterwards is that he was one of my lord of Leicester's company of players, and a sharer in the Blackfriars Theatre in London in 1589. It is fairly presumable that he left his native town soon after the birth of the twins. It has been supposed that he left it under something of a cloud, partly because the date of the said birth and that of his marriage did not tally in a very canonical way, partly because searchers into Stratford municipal records have made out that his father was involved about the same time in pecuniary difficulties. This and other supposed causes of his disappearance are all conjectural. But, anyhow, there are four years of the poet's life unaccounted for.

Now, in December, 1585, the Earl of Leicester went to the Low Countries to take the command there. He carried with him some 500 men, "procured in great part from Warwickshire, and especially from the neighbourhood of his domain at Kenilworth." Among these, as Mr. Thoms shows, were two Ardens, and one Miles Combe—names well known to those who have studied Shakspeare's cousinhood and neighbourhood. Could Shakspear himself have made one of the party? Ben Jonson, Gascoyne, Churchyard, and other young penmen of the day served, as we know, in the Low Countries. Did the great poet follow the same course, run away from his wife and twins, and "list for a soldier"?

Leicester remained in the Low Countries until December, 1586. On the 24th of March, 1586, Sir Philip Sidney thus addresses Secretary Walsingham from Utrecht:—"I wrote you a letter by *Will, my Lord of Lester's jesting player*, . . . and I never had answer thereof. I since find that *the knave* delivered the letter." Mr. Bruce, who disinterred this curious passage, will have it that it cannot apply to the poet, because he is very sure that at no period of their respective lives could Sidney have called Shakspeare, even in jest, a "knave." The objection does credit to Mr. Bruce's organ of veneration; but, as our "Will" could only have been twenty years old, we are not so sure. There are, however, at least, three other Wills who may claim the honour, so the value of this little indication is only cumulative.

Thus much is all that can be said respecting the poet's possible service in the Low Countries on the evidence as yet discovered. We are able to add that the learned archivists and librarians at the Hague, who have taken a good deal of interest in the conjecture, have not been able to find there any nominal list of the Englishmen who came over with Leicester. There is such a list of volunteers in general, at an earlier period of the contest, which contains many English names, and may be worthy of examination, but not of course for this purpose.

Lastly—and the last little bit of evidence is by far the most clenching—in Mrs. Greer's "Calendar of State Papers, 1603-1610," is a notice of "the names of the *trained soldiers* within the hundred of Barlichway" (taken at Alcester in September, 1605, just before the Gunpowder Plot) in which the name of "William Shakspeare" occurs under the head of "Rowington." Barlichway is the hundred in which Stratford-on-Avon is situated; and Snakspeare held at the time of his death "one copyhold tenement" in Stratford, "being parcel or holden of the manor of Rowington;" and no other William Shakspeare of that neighbourhood is known of or can be suggested at that particular date. The poet was no doubt at that time generally resident in London; but this would not prevent his name being enrolled in the hundred where he owed, as it were, military service.

How say you, reader? Was Shakspeare a soldier? Not proven, doubtless. But how as to external and internal probability?

Green Pigments.—Green pigments have been in such bad odour for years, on account of their real or imagined poisonous influence, that chemists have laboured hard to find a form of the favourite colour that shall be above suspicion. Success appears to have crowned their experiences at last; for we are told that a new preparation of a salt of chromium yields a green colouring powder that leaves little to be desired. It is brilliant in tone, perfectly harmless, and possesses other requirements of technical character. It will be known, when it is known, as "imperial green."—*Once a Week.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(*c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.*)

FOR LONDON.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

597 Anevoca, Watson—The Captain.
605 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1455 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1162 British Lion, Thruston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1066 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1050 Arabia (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.
949 Eddystone, Peterson—Farnham & Co.
1119 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.
Mauritius (s).
697 Nada (s), Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
423 Paris (s).

FOR RICE PORTS.

985 Avon, Owens—Cursetjee Muncherjee.
610 Barracouta, Goddart—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1337 Corsica, Hawner—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Errimint[a], Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
504 Jessie Jameson, West—W. & A. Graham.
514 Joyce Phillips, Munford—Remington & Co.
1045 Moravia, Patten.
908 Oxford—London A. & A. Co.
752 Richard McManus, Foster.
1021 St. John, Bursley—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

1646 Orissa (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—L. A. & A. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

122 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR BATAVIA.

799 Cilminar, Roberts—W. Nicol & Co.
768 Damio, Case—Blackwell & Co.

FOR CARWAR TO LONDON.

1160 Aerolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1650 Queen of the North—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

838 St. Bernard, McDermott—R. Eduljee.
523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1056 Rutlandshire, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2185 Bengal (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.
1254 Carnatic, (s) Perrins—P. & O. Co.
962 Krishna (s), Child—B. & B. S. S. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Platts.
531 Penang (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

546 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

FOR COCHIN.

250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Josub.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

838 Omar Pasha—Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1500 Asia (s).
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1874 Baroda (s), Haslewood—P. & O. Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
504 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1011 Braunstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1435 British Sceptre, Kendall—F. Scott & Co.
1235 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
672 California, Wyn—Volkart Brothers.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
442 Carisbrook, Cooper.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
990 City of Paris, Jack—W. Nicol & Co.
663 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1155 Dacca (s) Hutchinson.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Listen—E. Bates & Co.
808 George Kendall, Ward.
261 Genl. Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
600 Governor Higginson (s).
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
378 Hydrabad, Nacoda—Mirza Mahomed Sally.
1460 Haddington, Kelly—P. & O. Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Kurrachee (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Company.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe,—W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
1108 Malta, Macdonald—Blackwell & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Ed. Bates & Co.
708 Monarchy, Day—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
397 Muckee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
1248 Nelson, Leo—W. Nicol & Co
406 Paulus, Zangrali—Remington & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
270 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
965 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co.
Scotia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
336 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
1206 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
455 Tilly (s), Platts.
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 W. Fairburn, Allan—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1220 Wilberforce, Badelman—Volkart Brothers.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

Sir John Lawrence (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Crockett.
Earl Canning (s), Talpott
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Carpendale.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October, 1868.

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" 2	do.	1s. 11d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
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HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8
3	do.	1/11 1/16
2	do.	1/11
1	do.	1/10 15/16
On demand		1/10 7/8
On Scotland		1/10 7/8

No drafts at [illegible] months sight are granted for sums under £[illegible] and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to	3	months Notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50			1s. 11 1/4d.
" 4	do.		1s. 11 1/8d.
" 3	do.		1s. 11 1/16d.
" 2	do.		1s. 11d.
" 1	do.		1s. 10 15/16d.
On demand			1s. 10 7/8d.
On Scotland	do.		1s. 10 13/16d.
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months		4 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	3 "

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz:

6 months' sight (on City Bank)		at 1s 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3	do.	at 1s. 11d "
2	do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1	do.	at 1s. 10½ "
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

Interest.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m

Bombay 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Subscribed Capital ....£928,200.
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers,

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

For SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

For SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets	'St. Julien'	" 18	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"
Austrian Wines, Red and White Voslauer		Rs. 18 to 23	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

For SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz.	Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	"	20
	Chateau Leoville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	"	25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

For SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE	Quarts in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
MOSELLE	Quarts	do.	1 "
Do.	Pints	do.	2 "
HOCK	(Hockheimer) Quarts. do.	1 "	
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 "	
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Box	

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. (St. Julien) 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

CHAMPAGNE.

			Quarts	Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse		"	18
do. Rose			"	20
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.				
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann		Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.		"	22
do. Moselle	do.		"	23
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.		"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse		"	30
do. Moselle No. 3	do.		Pints	21
do. Moselle No. 1	do.		Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.		Pints	23
STILL HOCK.				
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son		Quarts	54
Marcobrunner	do.		"	48
Bodenthal Steinwein	do.		"	30
Liebfraumilch	do.		"	24
Laubenheimer	do.		"	24
[illegible]	do.		"	17
Schloss Johannisberg	Gebr. Schmitz		"	36
CLARETS.				
Chateau de Issan	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	34
Bayes Pauillac	do.		"	34
Milon Pauillac	do.		"	31
Clos Fourtet St. Emilion	do.		"	28
Vrai-canon	H. and C. Balaresque		"	34
Chateau d' Grands	do.		"	26
Chateau Larose	H. Herrouzant & Co.		"	22
Chateau Leoville	do.		"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.		"	14
St. Estephe	do.		"	12
St. Emilion	do.		"	10
Baumes Sauterne Superior	Montheuil Franc fils Aine		"	36
Chateau Bel Air St. Julien Medoc	do.		"	24
Chateau Delorme Margaux	do.		"	24
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.				
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse		Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 2	do.		"	22
do. " 3	do.		"	28
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.		"	22
Brandy	H. Hibelot & Co.		"	18
do.	do.		"	20
do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.		"	18
do.	do.		"	24
Old Cognac	do.		"	30
Absynthe	do.		"	30
Burgundy Port	do.		"	12
do.	do.		"	16
Best Old Cognac	do.		"	30
do	Blanchy Freres & Co.		"	30
Old Cognac	do.		"	22
Brandy	John Bakes		"	15
Bonekamp of Maagbitter Albrecht	H. Underberg		"	20
Magenbitter	Idocius Roberts		"	20
German Beer (4 doz. case)	H. Deetjen		"	20

Terms—CASH.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October, 1868.

FOR SALE.

For SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE

For SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at [illegible]y, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' A[illegible]

For SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL
No. 10 Hummun Street Bombay.

For SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

To BE SOLD at BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE'S, No. 4 Nesbit Lane, Fort—

Barrels of Flour at a moderate price.

Dutch Cheese and Westphalia, California Hams, and English side Bacon, at a round sum of Twelve Annas per lb.

Boxes of Tobacco weighing one cwt. each piece, very moderate.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869.

BOUND IN CLOTH.

Octavo, 7½ by 4¼ inches.

	Cash. Rs as.	Credit Rs as.
No. 8.—1 Day in a page with Sunday	4 6	4 14
No. 9.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	3 12	4 2
No. 10.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	3 0	3 6
No. 11.—3 Days in a page without Sunday	2 12	3 0
Small Octavo, 6 by 3¾ inches.		
No. 12.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 0	2 4
No. 12 Enlarged.—2 Days in a page with Sunday	2 12	3 0
Small long Octavo, 7½ by 3¼ inches.		
No. 14.—3 Days in a page with Sunday	2 8	2 14
ROUGH DIARIES.		
In Limp Boards, Interleaved with Blotting paper.		
Folio, 13 by 8¼ inches.		
No. 31.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 10	1 14
No. 32.—A Week in a page	1 4	1 6
Quarto, 10 by 8 inches.		
No. 33.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 8	1 12
No. 34.—A Week on a page	1 2	1 4
Octavo, 8 by 4¾ inches.		
No. 35.—A Week in the opening of 2 pages.	1 2	1 4
POCKET DIARIES.		
Large 18mo., 5 by 3½ inches.		
No. 18.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0
Large, 32mo., 3¾ by 2½ inches.		
No. 20.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 4	1 8
Small 18mo., 4½ by 3 inches.		
No. 22.—7 days in the opening of 2 pages.	1 12	2 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq

John Bateson, Esq	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established—1843.

Messrs. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

'Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S L Acland, Esq.
H Somerville, Esq
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld)
1st October 1867.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic. Cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 Regent Street, and 17 Waterloo Place, London.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1867 the sum of £363,250 as against £319,143 in 1866.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Chairman of Directors.

General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.

Directors of Indian Branch.

Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.

Bombay, Sept., 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Owing to the Dewallee Holidays, the Sale of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.'s Byculla Establishment will not be resumed till MONDAY, the 19th instant, on which day the Sale will commence at Noon.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following:—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings 8¼ lb, 39 in.
10 do. do. do. 6 lb. 39 in.
4 do. do. T. Cloth, 7 lb.
10 do. do. Shirtings 5 lb.
4 do. do. Drills.
5 do. of Hessians.
5 Cases Prints.
3 do. Cotton Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Rich Alpaca Umbrellas, assorted Colors, with Fancy Handles.
4 do. Rich Earthenware Toys, Flower Vases, &c.

A few very superior Kerosine Oil Table Lamps.

Some Office Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, English bound Books, &c.

The remainder of the Invoice of 88 Packages Goods, consisting of best Electro-plated Dinner Frames, Cut Cruets, Plated Full-lined Phaeton or Dog Cart Lamps, best quality Damascus Twist, Double Guns with Walnut Stocks complete, ditto Breach-loading ditto, Copper Powder Flasks, best Sheffield-made Carriage Springs with scroll Iron complete, Superior Bright Patent Mail Axles with lon bolts and wrenches complete, best Fancy Silver Mounted Jockey Whips, ditto Lancewood Gig Whips, Ass Skin and Brass Measuring Tapes, best Electro-plated full-lined Brougham Lamps with Bird on Top, best Electro-plated Salvers, best Electro-plated real Nickle Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, French Bedsteads Ornamented on Coloured Grounds with Malleable Ornaments on head and foot, Rail, &c., best Silver Mounted Ladies' Whips, a Saccharometer in Mahogany Case by Lofters, 6 Shot Revolving Pistols fitted in Mahogany Cases, Best Steeled Anvils, Japanned Brass and Galvanized Padlocks, best Scented Soaps

At 2 p. m.

A Second-hand Pony Gig and Harness.

SALE OF GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, on account of the concerned—

15 Tons No. 18 Galvanized Corrugated Iron in convenient Lots to suit purchasers

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchaser:—

Allee Jewa,
Ahmed Essack,
Gunny Ahmed,
Osman Sulemon,
Oosman Gunny,
Rahimtoola Jooma,

A quantity of very superior 1st and 2nd class Teak Logs, Scantling, and oars, &c.

Bombay, 10th October, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to close an account, at their Rooms:—

A very light new self-driving Park Phaeton, with Lamps Shafts, and Cushions, by the celebrated maker Thorn and Co., with a set of Plated Mounted single Harness.

Also, several pairs of best Plated 6, 5, 2, and single light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, pairs of single Candlesticks with Shades, large Indian Shades, Couches, Easy and Arm Chairs, sets of Camp Dining Table, Chiffoneers, large and small Looking Glasses in gilt frames, a few Bales of Glazed Backing Paper, fancy Blue Facing, Brown Paper, Marble Casing, and fancy Blue Packing Paper, 25 Rolls of Drugget Carpet, Gilt Jewellery, comprising Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Rings, &c., a few Boxes of Soap, Pictures in Frames, and various other articles, &c.

By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing:—

Several Lots of Trousers and Leggings, &c.

A quantity of Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Domestics, Dhoties, Jaconets, Cambrics, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. T. Cloth.
4 do. Jaconets.
7 Cases Chintz.
2 do. Muslins.
1 do. Sarry.
3 do. White Mulls.
5 do. Eau-de-Cologne.
2 do. Gentlemen's Boots.
1 do. Ladies' do.
2 do. Hats.
1 do. Scarf and Ties.
1 do. Net Scarfs.

An Invoice of handsome and gilt Porcelain Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Toilet sets of best pattern, Red, Blue, Green, and Pink Borders, with various kinds of views, &c.

2 Cases handsome and real Porcelain Ware, Flower Vases, and Toys, &c.

1 Case of Music Boxes, &c.

B C & P A Co. } 1 do. Waiters, assorted sizes.

By order of Messrs [illegible] on account and risk of Thacker Gooverjee Luckmidass—

4 Cases Coloured Madapollams.
2 Bales do. do.
3 Cases T. Red Chints.
3 Bales G. Longcloth.
7 do. G. Madapollams.
3 do. G. T. Cloth.

SADANUND SHRI[illegible]

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c. &c.

300 Pieces Grey T. Cloths.
400 do. do. Printers.
100 do. do. Drills.
10 Cases Superior White Mulls.
5 do. Dyed Cambrics.
5 do. Black Prints.

On account of the concerned—

7 Cases Coloured Sewing Thread.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Sullamanjee Rajubally—

28 Indian Shades.
108 Assorted do.
2 Pairs Vase Lamps.

On account of Abdool Husson Mahomedally—

252 Assorted Shades.
48 Lotas Moons.
19 10-12 Doz. Finger Cups.
2 Cases of Steel Engravings in gilt frame.
4 Mechanical Clocks, with Domes.
4 Do. Self Acting Fans.
1 Fancy Lady's Sewing Table, with Music.

A Batch of Handsome Mechanical Toys, Walking Sticks, and Dolls.

And any other Goods that may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 3 p. m., by order of the Mortgagees, Hirjee Hunsraz in his individual character and as executor of the last Will and Testament of Mooljee Canjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Danabaee Shankara Israel, wife of Samuel Essoobjee:—All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendary ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, and assessed under No. 15, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting the north side of Oomercarry First Row in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, admeasuring twenty-nine feet and six inches in breadth and twenty-one feet and three inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Cana Ramjee Agry, on the west by a public passage and the house of Khoja Hajee Dawood, on the north by Oomercarry First Row, and on the south by the compound of Rakheebaee Ghatun, and which the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Danabaee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirting, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., Hunting Whips, sets of Plated Mounted Harness, Pictures in Maple Frames, Globes of the World, Egged Glass Shades for Reading Lamps, few dozens of Ginger Wine, Coloured and White Blankets, Drills, 4 quarter Casks Sherry, few Cases of Pickles, Olive, Olive Oils, Raspberry Vinegar, French Syrup, Vegetables, Mushrooms, bock Combs, and Kidneys, &c

300 Dozens Bottles of Bass Beers.
40 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 7 to 8 lbs.
20,000 Coloured Tumblers.

At 1 p. m.

One English-built Brougham.
One Bay Horse with Harness.
One Second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, by Henderson.
An English-built Brougham, handsomely furnished, nearly new.
A Bay Arab Horse, in capital condition, fast, and believed to be sound.
A set of English Silver Mounted Harness, in good order.
One English-built Mail Phaeton.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSETS OF THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Mercantile, Credit, and Financial Association (Limited) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned, and which amounts to Rs. 4,14,000 or thereabouts.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, a splendid PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., of J. R. RUSHTON, Esq., Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway (proceeding to Europe), the same comprises rich Cut Glassware; Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Desert Services; Best Plated Ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes; Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Waiter, Tea set, a set of Spoons and Forks, double branched and single Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c.; elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as square Dining Table, Sideboard, Dining Room Chairs, Carpets, Circular, Pier, Card, and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Ottoman, Conversation Couches, Teapoys with marble tops, Hatstand, Bronze Figures, a splendid Mahogany Square Pianoforte by F. F. Sannie, plated hanging and bronze Table Argand Lamps, excellent Marble Clocks with bronze figures, Table Ornaments, Dresden Figures with domes, real China Jars, Pictures, an English brass and a blackwood carved four-post Bedsteads, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Towel Horses, a China Camphorwood Wardrobe, Rattan Easy Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

At 1 p. m.

(if not previously disposed of privately).

A handsome English-built Boat-shaped Open Carriage, on C springs, by Lauris and Ma ner, with a pair of handsome Grey Australian Horses, and a set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness.

A handsome dark Bay Riding Horse.
A do. Bay do.
A Grey Galloway.
A large Jubulpore Tent, Bechovas, Rowty, and Necessary.
Hunting Saddles with furniture and bridles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ASSETS OF THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the National Financial of India (Limited) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of, and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned, and which amounts to Rs. 1,91,200 or thereabouts.

The above will be sold in three Lots.

First.—Claims against 51 Contributories of this Company in respect of unpaid Calls amounts to Rs. 74,700.
Second do. do. 51 do. do. amounts to Rs. 87,200.
Third do. do. 52 do. do. amounts to Rs 29,300.

Bombay, 10th October, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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